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VOL. XX NO. 292 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

Khilafat Secretary's Challenge To Sir Mahomed Yaqub

MISLEADING PRESS PROPAGANDA

Attend Lucknow Conference & Show Allahabad "Defects"

'GIVE UP THESE TACTICS IF YOU WANT TO SERVE MUSLIMS"

In the followisg statement, the Secretary of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee exposes the "misleading" poster propaganda of Sir M. Yaqoob to 'stab' the Unity Conference resolutions and to glorify the Premier's Award on the Communal Problem.

ATTEND LUCKNOW.

Mr. Yusufi challenges the League Secretary to attend the forthcoming Lucknow Conference and to show the Muslims the "defects" in the Allahabad settlement.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Yusufi appeals to Sir Mahomed not to support the Premier blindly but to step into the field boldly to discuss over the matters with his Muslim brethren at Lucknow.

WHY SUPPORT PREMIER BLINDLY ?

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Allah Bakhsh Yusufi, Secretary, All India Central Khilafat Committee:—

Sir Maulvi Mohd Yaqoob, Secretary, All India Muslim League has issued a poster showing in its three columns, the Muslim demands the Premier's decision and the resolution of the Unity Conference recently held at Allahabad, Sir M. Yaqoob has tried his best to mislead the Muslims. By making a display of his literary abilities in the introductory sentences he has also quoted the Holy verses. Leaving the English proverb about quoting the Scriptures, I wish to show him that the Holy verse he has quoted in the poster is not as it was revealed.

INCORRECT AND MISLEADING.

Translations of the resolutions published in the shape of the said poster are incorrect and misleading, and, I am sorry to note that Sir M. Yaqoob has not the courage even to reproduce the welknown resolution of the All India Muslim Conference just as it stands on the official records. Following the footsteps of the Premier, Sir Yaqoob has omitted Baluchistan totally but cannot dare say that equality for Baluchistan was not included in the Muslim demands.

PUNJAB AND BENGAL.

Muslims demanded Statutory majority in the Punjab and Bengal. The Unity Conference has agreed upon 51 per cent. seats for Muslims in both the provinces. The same proportion was demanded by the Muslim members of the Round Table Conference. The Premier had over-trodden this demand. Sir M. Yaqoob whose duty was to support the resolution of the Muslim Conference has tried his best by the round about ways to support the Premier and assures the Muslims that they would get working majority even in Bengal, although the Anglo-Indian press is even not so optimistic.

ATTACK ON "ELECTORATES."

He has also tried to make an attack on the question of electorates agreed by the Unity Conference. It shows that Sir M Yaqoob did not remember the settlement of the Muslim Conference which states that Muslims will give up separate electorates if their thirteen points are accepted. But, inspire of this the Muslim attending the Unity Conference had not accepted unconditional joint electorates

It is not time to discuss the poster clause by clause and to compare the Premier's award with the resolution of the Unity Conference.

"HE DARE NOT DENY."

The fast is and even Sir M Yaqoob dare not deny, the Hindu Muslim Unity is the only remedy for the welfare of our faher-land, provided it be achieved by an honourable agreement. Muslims of different shades of opinion assemblde in Lucknow during October last and agreed upon thirteen points, the fourteenth regarding the electorates was left for discussion with the condition that Muslims will not accept unconditional joint electorates.

NOT FINAL.

In the light of the resolution passed in All-Parties Muslim Conference held at Lucknow or rather in the light of the resolution of the All-India Muslim Conference, the question were discussed in the Unity Conference at Allahabad. The decisions were not final, so Sheikh Abdul Majid, President All-India Central Khilafat Committee, has been kind enough to invite Muslims of different schools of thoughts at Lucknow on 10th and 11th December to consider the decision of the Unity Conference in the light of Muslim demands and move amendments if desired.

ATTEND LUCKNOW.

The Highway to reach the goal was for Sir M. Yaqoob or the Muslim League to attend the All-Parties Muslim Conference and to show the Muslims the defects in the Allahabad settlement. But this courageous leader wires that he was "resolved non-participation." Is this the way of leading Muslims? Then, in reply to Sheikh Abdul Majid's appeal he writes that he will place the invitation before the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, but invites the Working Committee on 12th December, i.e., two days after the date fixed for the Lucknow Conference.

"GIVE UP THESE TACTICS."

I request Sir M. Yaqoob to give up these tactics, and if he really wants to serve the Muslims and not to support the Premier blindly, the decision of whom had already been dissented by the Muslim Conference itself, he should step in the field boldly and discuss over the matters with his Muslim brethren assembling at Lucknow.—A.P. ..

Sapru Group Disagrees With Hoare

Army & Military Finance Problem

R. T. C. APPOINTS THREE COMMITTEES

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is understood that Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and their colleagues decided at a private meeting this morning to make a statement at the Round Table Conference in the afternoon to the effect that they are unable to accept Sir S. Hoare's statement yesterday regarding Army, and Military finance.—Reuter.

Sub-Committees

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Round Table Conference sat until 5-20 p.m. and appointed three sub-committees to deal with federal finance under the chairmanship of Lord Peel, Anglo-Indian education under the chairmanship of Lord Irwin and financial safeguards under the chairmanship of Sir S. Hoare.—Reuter.

SIR S. HOARE AND R. T. C.

Report Of 'Breeze' Denied

LONDON, Dec. 7.

There is not the slightest foundation for the report which has been circulated in India that Sir Samuel Hoare left the Round Table Conference yesterday as a result of a breeze between himself and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.—Reuter.

LATEST

FEDERAL FINANCE

LONDON. Dec. 7.

The Round Table Conference resumed discussion on Federal Finance.

The Justicite delegate emphasised the impossibility of introducing the new constitution with provincial deficits and urged that income tax should be allocated to provinces and Orissa separated.

Speaker for Moslems accepted Lord Peel's recommendations with regard to provincial finances.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

The following are the members of the Sub-Committee on Federal Finance: Lord Peel, Lord Lothian Mr. Davidson, Mr. Butler, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir Mirzaismail, D. B. Krishnamachari, Sir C. Jehangir, Sir P. Thakurdas, Mr. Mudaliyar, Sir N. Sircar, Mr. Shafaatahmad, Mr. Ghuznavi and Sir H. Carr.

Members of the sub-committee on the Anglo-Indian education are: Lord Irwin, Col. Gidney, Mr. Jayakar, Sir M. Iqbal, and Sir H. Carr.

Members of the sub-committee on financial safeguards are Sir S. Hoare, Lord Irwin, Lor Reading, Lord Peel Sir Akbarhydari, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dr. Sapru, Sir P. Thakurdas, C. Jehangir, Mr. Zafrulla, Mr. Hidayathusain and Sir H. Carr.

The General agreement was expressed with Percy Committee's list of revenue sources. Conservative delegate doubted the wisdom of a proposed surcharge and emphasised the necessity of giving provinces independent power of external borrowing. On behalf of the European interests, the opinion was expressed that provinces must ultimately get proceeds of incometax, while provincial surcharges were opposed Mr. Davidson dealt with his report and contended that the only possible method of taxation in states was to arrive at certain principles and apply them to each state individually.—

STATES AND FEDERATION.

With regard to interstate dues the relationship was undesirable between states and Federation and was equally undesirable between state and state, and with regard to the ceded territories it was only equitable that some compensation should be paid.

He added that states must have a fair deal and British India could not compel them to enter federation on British Indian terms. On the other hand the states must realise that federation based on an inequitable system of finance will not endure. Therefore, the aim must be a reasonable mutual understanding.

The states delegate expressed the opinion that the present financial conditions and tentative proposals submitted by Sir S. Hoare yesterday were only ones to meet special circumstances. A Muslim delegate asked about the position if income-tax was retained by the Centre and said, apparently there would be no corresponding contribution from states.

Discussion was adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

NO PEACE WITH GANDHIJI IN JAIL

Miss Wilkinson Sees No Good In R. T. C.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

"Gandhi in jail" is the subject of a descriptive article in the "Daily Herald" by Miss Ellen Wilkinson who says: "It is no matter how many Round Table Conferences meet in London. While Mahatma Gandhi lives, there can be no peace in India without his co-operation. The longer he is kept in jail the more intense is the devotion he excites."—Reuter.

REMOVE THAT "BLACK MARK"

Emulate Benares University

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO HINDU STUDENTS

BENARES, Dec. 7.

The following letter from Gandhiji has been received by Mr. C. Narayana Menon, Professor, Benares University:—

"Dear friend: It seems to me that if a letter addressed to the Zamorin and signed by all students who believe in the removal of untouchability be sent, it will be a striking thing, showing to the Hindu world that the rising generation is bent on removing the black mark. It would be a great thing if the example of the Hindu University were followed by Hindu students throughout India.

Yours, Sincerely,
M. K. GANDHI."

The Hindu University students are taking the necessary steps—A. P.

Simon Warns Soviet Ambassador

Will Govt. Apologise For "Izvestia" Article ?

ECHO OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

LONDON. Dec. 7.

The fact that straight talk was given to Russia by Sir John Simon in consequence of the activities of the Third International, coupled with a clearcut request to know what the Soviets policy towards Britain is, was disclosed by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Eden, answering questions in the House of Commons with regard to the instructions recently issued to British Communists to form nuclei in military units and similar organisations and to Indian Communists to support non-payment of rents and taxes and organise general strike.

Mr. Eden replying also referred to the allegations in newspaper "Izvestia" that Foreign Office instructed agents to furnish real or bogus documents establishing connection between Soviet Government and Communist International.

WILL THEY APOLOGISE?

Sir J. Simon summoned Soviet Ambassador on November 28 and told him that if the Soviet wanted to ensure friendly discussion of various difficult and complex matters, particularly trade questions which would shortly arise, they must apologise for the language of the "Izvestia" article and take steps that no such further statements were made. It was emphasised to the Ambassador that future indulgence in these tactics would only confuse the issue and render the conclusion of commercial negotiations on their merits impossible.

Sir J. Simon added that as previous assurances had been ignored, he would repeat finally and categorically that British Government's policy was to promote trade relations on a permanent and stable basis and expected that Soviet would reply clearly stating their policy towards Britain.

Sir J. Simon has now received an oral reply from the Soviet ambassador, which is under consideration.—Reuter.

WALES BEAT IRELAND

Interleague Association Football

LONDON, Dec. 7.

At Wrexhtm to-day in the Inter-League Association Football match Wales beat Ireland by four goals to one. Weather was cold and fine. Attendence numbered 9,000.

ENGLAND WINS.

At the Stamfordbridge match between England and Austria resulted in win for England by four goals to three. Weather was cold and sunny. 50,000 spectators witnessed the play.—Reuter's Special.

MEERUT JUDGMENT ON JANUARY 16

MEERUT, Dec. 7.

January 16, 1933 has now been fixed instead of December 15, 1932 for delivering the judgment in the Meerut Conspiracy Case.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY PASSES ORDINANCE BILL

Muslim Members' Bitter Attack

AND THIS IS THE REWARD FOR OUR SERVICES IN THE WAR, ASKS UPPISAHIB

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

The Ordinance Bill on which debate lasted three weeks was passed by the Legislative Assembly, to-day, by 56 votes to 31

The Legislative Assembly having cleared the Ottawa issue out of the way reverted to its debate on the Ordinance Bill and discussed the third reading of the Bill.

"NATIONAL CALL" SECURITY.

Replying to Shaikh Sadiq Hasan's questions regarding the securities demanded from the keeper of the "National Call" newspaper of Delhi, Mr. Haig said that the security was demanded under provisions of Section 3 (1) and 7 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 as the District Magistrate had reason to believe that the person making the declaration had been associated with anti-Government activities.

Mr. Gayaprasadsingh: Will the Government state if in the order of the District Magistrate these reasons had been specified or not.

Mr Haig: I am afraid, I am not in a position to say precisely what the order specified.

"NO JUSTIFICATION FOR BILL"

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai opposing the third reading of the Ordinance Bill said that it was not at all necessary when the new constitution was in the making. He quoted the Viceroy's speech on September 5 last, in which His Excellency said that a large section of masses had entirely kept aloof from the Congress movement, and if that was true nothing had happened between then and now to justify this Bill. The speaker appealed to Government to see that their officers and agents employed the weapon moderately. Referring to press provisions Mr. Navalrai expressed the opinion that the press governed governments in other countries. If one or two newspapers ommitted mistakes for that reason it was unjustifiable to gag the entire press in the country.

DUEL POLICY CONDEMNED

Sir Abdur Rahim condemned the duel policy of repression on the one hand and reforms on the other. The Home Member had stated that whatever Government did was right. This meant that the popular opinion did not count. On that basis the present Bill was alright. But Government had been declaring their policy as conciliation. If so, the Bill was inconsistent with that declaration. Sir Abdur Rahim contended that the present law was quite sufficient to deal with all offences, which might be said to come within the Civil Disobedience Movement. Yet under this Bill courts were unable to deal with the manifestations of disobedience, and, therefore, courts of jurisdiction would be ousted. He disputed this proposition. As for the Congress it did not require this Bill, because its policy was not to escape law, but to face its penalties fully and fill the jails. So really the Bill aimed at striking at political rights and liberties of people. The pity was, that even the Round Table Conference had approved of the proposal to extend their power to issue ordinance to Governors, and, furthermore, even

(Continued on page Page 8)

REMOVE TEMPLES !

Why Quarrel Over Minor Issues ?

KRISHNAMURTI ON UNTOUCHABILITY

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

Mr. J. Krishnamurthi arrived in Madras to-day and was accorded great reception at the Central Station which presented an animated appearance. He drove straight to Adyar where he means staying for the week. Afterwards he will undertakes cultural tour through India remaining in this country till June.

Interviewed, he said there was great sympathy for the Indian struggle for freedom all over the world including America.

REMOVE TEMPLES

Asked about his views on Untouchability he said they were quarrelling over minor issues and that he would advocate the removal of temples. God existed in man's own heart and there was no need for elaborate ceremonials.

FOR SIMPLE LIFE.

Replying to a question as why he dissolved the Order of which he was the head he said he did not believe in spiritual organisation and wanted individual freedom for all to develop their own powers. He said, he did not belong to any society but was prepared to go wherever he was wanted. He declined to speak about politics and said he believed in a simple life. He spurned all comforts and luxuries for the sake of simple life.

ENGLAND WINS TEST

BY TEN WICKETS

Farcical Finish Of Match

LONDON. Dec. 7.

Sydney.—England won the Test Match this morning by ten wickets. The Australian innings closed without any addition to the overnight's score, leaving England one run to win. Sutcliffe scored a single off the first ball inning, which won the match.—

REICHSTAG OPENS

Goering Re-Elected Speaker

BERLIN. Dec. 6.

At the opening of the Reichstag, the Nazis were in full strength, dressed in a party uniform. Herr Goering was re-elected. Speaker by 279 out of 545 votes. Herr Goering, in opening the speech, declared that Herr Hitler should be given power as only the solution of crisis. The House adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

Persian Reply To British Note Received

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The British Government have now received the Persian reply to the recent note protesting against cancellation of the Anglo-Persian Oil Concession.—B. O. W.

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A R 8588

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from capable and respective gentlemen for the post of BRANCH SECRETARY on Rs. 100-20-250. Post being very responsible. None need apply unless in a position to submit Rs. 3,000 cash security. Apply to General Manager, EASTERN BANKING & PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD., Delhi.
A 5896

WANTED—JUNIOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable of conducting correspondence and estimating for small plant. Commencing salary Rs. 60 with prospects according to ability. Apply Post Box 893, Bombay.
A R8582

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from MAHAMMODANS for the post of a clerk in the Currency Office, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 55/- per month in the scale Rs. 55—4—95—3—125. The candidates should have passed at least the MATRICULATION Examination of any Indian University. No cash security will be required. Applications should reach the DEPUTY CONTROLLER of the Currency, Bombay before 3rd. January, 1933.
A 5920

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R8580

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HINDU (Gujrati) highly experienced Salesman, having sound abilities of doing large "Indenting Business" with substantial profits, desires POST as "SALESMAN," "MANAGER" or WORKING PARTNER. Please write to Box No. 1912, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R8574

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WANTED—An AGENT for sale of "Chronicle" copies in Nova Goa, write for terms for agency to the Manager, Bombay Chronicle."

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BOMBAY HOUSE, Fort, Offices of 1100 and 2900 sq. ft. are available on 1st floor at Greatly Reduced Rents. Most central situation for Solicitors or business firms. Apply Mr. MISTRI on 2nd floor.
C 5878

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LOAN—Required by a young man of good position. No objection to Finance Brokers. Please apply Box No. 1917, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R8534

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WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER with Rs. 50,000 cash. No risk. Very good and profitable scheme being accepted by certain Foreign Government for 15 years For particulars, address to Box No. 1919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R8585

Educational

WANTED—For January, 1933 session candidates for admission into SUB-ENGINEER, OVERSEER and SUB-OVERSEER Classes of the CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow managed by the Hindu Education Society, Lucknow. Registered under Act XXI of 1860. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
E 5832.

Trade Announcement.

AGENCIES WANTED—A representative of CHOITHRAM & SONS has arrived from Karachi and seeks Chief Agencies for Sind and Baluchistan for Life, Fire and Marine Insurance. The firms requiring representation may see him personally at ALL-INDIA HOTEL, Vassiamal Buildings, Grant Road, immediately or drop him a letter giving him an appointment.
T 5932A

AGENCIES WANTED—A representative of INDIAN TRADING CORPORATION has arrived from Karachi and seeks Agencies for Sind and Baluchistan for various Swadeshi as well as foreign articles. The Manufacturers and Importers requiring representation may please see him personally at ALL-INDIA HOTEL, Vassiamal Buildings, Grant Road immediately or drop him a letter giving him an appointment.
5932 B

ELECTRICAL and RADIO REPAIRS.—We carry out all repairs for fans, kettles, toasters, Radio Sets, Telephones, etc., etc. We maintain high class technical service men for repairs. Our repairs are guaranteed. EASTERN ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING CO. 175, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay. Phone No. 24963.
T R5641

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IF YOU ARE DISAPPOINTED in COTTON FORECAST and RACE TIPS, consult CHARTER as we gave 2nd and 3rd Meeting OUTRIGHT WIN DOUBLE and paid Rs. 1,506/8. PROOF "Evening News" and this paper CHARGES for TRIAL Rs. 3. "CHARTER," Empire Building, 1st Floor, Bori Bunder, Bombay.
P R8569

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Lost

POLICY NO W/164359, dated the 2nd February 1916, for Rs 15,000 (Rupees Fifteen thousand) granted by the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Calcutta branch, on the life of Mr. Nathan Perry. Will any person having information regarding the above Policy kindly communicate with the PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 28, Dalhousie Square West Calcutta.
5856

Public Notices

The Indian Automobile Company, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 22-24, (Old No. 310), Lamington Road, Off Jacob Circle, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 17th December, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of Accounts made upto 31st March, 1932.
2. To elect a Director for the current year in place of one, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th December, 1932 to 17th December, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Dec., 1932.
5934

College Of Physicians And Surgeons Of Bombay

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that a MEETING of the Fellows of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay will be held at the College at 5-15 p.m. on FRIDAY the 13th January, 1933, for the election of three members of the College Council in accordance with By-law No. 1 of Section IV of the College By-laws.

D. K. BHARUCHA,
Secretary
Bombay, 7th December, 1932.
5921

s.s. "Taian Maru"

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 7th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 14. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 713 of 1931.

Re: JETHABHAI MULJI RAJDA and PADAMSEY MULJI RAJDA, of Andheri and Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, respectively the 1st Insolvent residing at Gondivli Road, Andheri, and the 2nd Insolvent at Chaupatty, Formerly doing forward business in Yarn and Piece-goods in partnership with Sunderdas Thackersey and Raghowji Khimji in the name of Jetha Mulji & Co., at Old Hanuman Lane, Bombay and Lucas Road, Calcutta upto about 1926 and thereafter doing business as Broker in piece-goods and Finance in Bombay:

..... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th April, 1933, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1932.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
5933

Legal Notices

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of SHA ASSU MONSEY, late of Bombay, Cutchi Jain, Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay and doing business as Grain Merchants at the same place in the name of Assu Monsey and Company ..... Deceased.

Bai PURIBAI, widow of Sha Assu Monsey, deceased of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant at present residing at Bhandari Street, Durgadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, authorised under Judge's Order, dated the 11th November, 1932 to apply for Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of her minor sons Velji Nanji and Kalyanji Assu and Limited to the period of minority of any one of them ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Sixth day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary,
and Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 6th day of December, 1932.
Messrs. WIN & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5931

AUCTION SALES

DALAL MEHTA & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF AN ATTRACTIVE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM STATION ROAD, NEXT TO MERWANJI ALPAIWALLA CHARITY BUILDING.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Raghunath Babuljee Dalvi and pursuant to the power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th day of April, 1930, and made between the said Mortgagor and the Mortgagees, Messrs. DALAL MEHTA AND CO. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on SUNDAY, the 11th day of December, 1932 on the premises at 4-0 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground (since redeemed with) the messuage tenement or Chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Station Road in Pitambar Wadi in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 501 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A5/3515, New Survey No. A5/104 and Cadastral Survey No. 1215 of Mahim Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5799 (4), 4aa, and Street Nos. 275c; 25[illegible]cc, and 275ccc, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East West and North by the Public passage and on or towards the South by the property of Dattatraya Jaggannath Dandekar and his brothers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Attorneys for the Mortgagees at Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

DALAL MEHTA & CO.

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MAYA MACHHINDRA

OR

ILLUSION

In which melodious music mingles with superb acting and wonderful scenes

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

From 15th instant.

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Byculla Railway Station
6-30, 9.0 P. M.
Universal Thriller starring the action-star

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JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL in Fox Romance:

"Man Who Came Back"

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BENNETT & Co.,

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE CHINESE CURIOS AND ANTIQUES.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 8th, (TO-MORROW) FRIDAY the 9th, SUNDAY, the 11th, and MONDAY, the 12th December, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day, sell by Public Auction at Dina Building, opp. Marine Lines Station, a magnificent collection of rare and valuable Chinese Curios consisting of porcelains said to be of Sung, Yuen and Ming Dynasties Kanghi, Yung Ching, Kien Lung, Tao Kwang in 5 colours, blue and white, Mazarin Blue Sang-be-Boeuf, Famille Verte, Famille Noire, Famille Rose and Blanc de China, Carved Jades, Agates and Ivories, Quartz Figures, etc., old snuff bottles, old Chinese pictures and embroideries, very rich wearing apparels such as dressing gowns and Pyjamas, Table Cloth, etc., very old pottery figures of Yuen Dynasty, rare busts (from the temples), a fine collection of black and red old lacquered screen and almyrahs, Chinese carved chests, writing tables, ebony wood side teapoys, nest of teapoys, old carved wooden figures and enamelled Cloisonne Ware, very fine carved Ebony Tables, etc.

Most of the above Curios are from Ex-Mandarin families, and were removed from Pekin and other principal towns during the recent trouble in China.

Catalogues are ready and articles are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Administratrise and Administrators of the late Mr. Jadhavji Thackersey Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Sheriff Khatizabai, daughter of Syed Abdulla Bagdadi and pursuant to the power of sale reserved in the Mortgage Deed, dated the 5th January, 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, 7th January, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Cadell Road, Mahim, admeasuring about 489 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 164, New No. J/3782, old Survey No. 17, New Survey No. 1J/52 Cadastral Survey No. 1366 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality along with a large piece of land under G Ward No. 5347 (10), Street No. 202J and bounded on the North by the property of Momin Habib Kitiwalla, on the East partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Bai Kulsambai, wife of Saji Esmail, on the South by the property of Jamilabai, widow of Mahomed Ebrahim and on the West by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF SHREEMANT SAYAJEERAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

opens their Bombay Season at the

BALIWALA THEATRE, Grant Road.

On SATURDAY, the 10th December 1932 at 9 p.m. with

MANAPMAN

SUNDAY, the 11th December, 1932, at 3-30 p.m.

EKACH PYALA

PLAN AND BOOKING AT THE THEATRE FROM THURSDAY, THE 8TH DEC. 1932, AT 4 P.M. AND DAILY FROM 8 TO 11 A.M. AND 5 TO 8 P.M. RATES AS USUAL.

OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.M.
GEO. T. BATTY

presents
HIS VERY LATEST ENTERTAINMENT
DIRECT FROM LONDON

THE IDEAL OF 1933
in
AN AFTER DINNER REVUE

Prices Rs. 3/6, 2/4, 1/2 and -9/-

BAL MOHAN SANGIT COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD.

BOMBAY THEATRE

Two Performances More!!!

Revati —Miss SULOCHANA PALKAR.
Krittika—Miss ANUSUYA PALKAR
Ashwinshei—Mr. Chapekar, B.A.

"SANSHAY KALLOL"

SATURDAY, 10th Dec. 1932 at 9 p.m
SUNDAY, 11th Dec. 1932 at 3-30 p.m

D. R. JOSHI,
Proprietor.

RADIO STARS

Present

"BABY"

A Two Hour Marathi Play by Mr. S. N. Bendhe.

-At Bombay Theatre

Every WEDNESDAY THURSDAY at 6-15 and SATURDAY at 3-15 And 6-15 and Sunday Morning 10 featuring
Miss GIRIJA KELEKAR
Tickets at Cinema Rates.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

near B. B. & C. I. Dadar Station
Showing this week
UNITED ARTISTS GREATEST PICTURE

WHOOPEE

featuring
EDDIE CANTOR

Daily three shows: 5. 7-30 & 10.

From 10th December
EAST OF BORNEO

A Universal Picture.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakone Maru	10,500	...	† 12 Dec.
xGinyo Maru	9,000	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
*Taian Maru	3,159	7 Dec.	17 Dec.
Suwa Maru	11,000	...	† 27 Dec.
*Tokushima Maru	5,976	19 Dec.	31 Dec.
Fushimi Maru	11,00	...	† 10 Jan.
xKaga Maru	5,860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
*Bengal Maru	5,396	2 Jan.	16 Jan.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Colombo	Marseilles	Arrive.
Haruna Maru	10,500	21 Dec.	7 Jan.	
Katori Maru	10,000	5 Jan.	22 Jan.	

Subject to Alteration without notice.

Also Orient-California Service from Hongkong via Shanghai, Japan and Honolulu, Orient-Vancouver-Seattle Service, South-American (West Coast) Service. Japan-Australia Service, China-Japan Rapid Express and numerous other Services.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No, 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shosen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Sourabaya Maru	23rd Nov.	7th Dec.
Fuku „	4th Dec.	16th „
Paris „	9th Dec.	23rd „
Argun „	24th Dec.	7th Jan.
Hague „	9th Jan.	21st „

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 22150. Telegrams "Shosen."

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22997

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INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE

AUTOMATIC WINDING MACHINES

ADVANTAGES OF SECURING REDUCTION IN TENSION

(By B. B. JOSHI.)

II*

We shall now take up for examination another type of winding machine. Regarding the Barber-Colman automatic winding machine, the "Textile Manufacturer" in its issue of October 1927 says "It winds yarns from ring bobbins on to cross wound cheese built on spool without flanges at a yarn speed of 1,200 yards per minute. This machine performs all other operations including the piecing up of the threads with a weavers' knot, restarting the cheeses after the piecing up; and taking the cheese off the winding drum when the supply thread breaks or becomes exhausted or when the cheese is full. The duties of the operative tending the machine consist simply in furnishing full ring bobbins and removing the cheeses when full. The spools on which the cheese are formed are provided with ball bearings which is of advantage in winding but the major advantage is in warping as it gives practically frictionless unwinding, with further invaluable feature that the tention is uniform for every cheese in the creel.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES.

The five essential features of the machine are:—(1) A holder in which a full ring bobbin is placed by the operator, who also puts the thread into a clamp provided, (2) A second spindle on which the active ring bobbin is held when being un-wound (3) A thread clearer comprising two adjustable blades formed with serrated edges, (4) A broken thread stop motion of the swinging gate type, wherein two prongs pass through the spaces formed by three fixed pins when a thread is not present to prevent it. (5) A throw out arrangement which instantly throws the cheese out of contact with the winding drum when a thread breaks or runs out A further novel feature of the machine is a "traveller' mounted to run on a track on the top of the machine. It is driven by an electric motor and timed to make a complete circuit of the machine after each set of bobbins have been run off. At that moment full ring bobbins are in the holders down the whole side of the machine and their threads are in clamps. As the traveller starts down the side of the machine it stops the rotation of the first cheese it comes to, finds the end on the surface of the cheese by means of suction and carries this end down to the knotter where the bobbin and which has been already picked up by the forward movement of the traveller is awaiting it....The two ends are then tied up by a weaver knot and as the knot is cast off the slack is automatically taken up, thus preventing the kinks in the yarn. The cheese is then swung into contact with the revolving drum and the thread dropped into a zigzag groove formed on its surface which serves to travel the thread from side to side.

The winding begins immediately upon the contact with the drum. While the knot is being tied the empty bobbin is being ejected from the bobbin holder and as the cheese goes over to the drum the bobbin just tied to it is swung from the reserve holder into running position. Further movement of the traveller along the machine permits the thread detector to come in contact with the running thread. All cheeses are measured as the traveller passes by them and full are not tied up but the bobbin is left in the reserve holder as a visible signal to the operator that the cheese should be removed and a starter be put in its place. The empty bobbins and the bobbins with yarn in, that have broken down during running are ejected from holders to a travelling belt conveyor which deposits them on sorting table at one end of the machine, where the operator sorts out those having yarn on and puts them back into the bobbin holders to be tied again."

SPECIAL CREED.

"The high speed Barber Colman warping machine consists of a special creel with an accommodation of 432 cheeses. 12 cheeses are put in position at one moment instead of one in the ordinary machine which reduces the time for creeling to about 15 minutes. Prior to creeling all the threads are broken every time and again threaded up after recreeling all which is not the case in high speed warper with a magazine creel (as described above). The unwinding of the cheese is done on the rotary principle and the friction is minimised on account of the ball bearngs. The reduction in tention during unwinding produces lesser breakages and elasticity of the yarn is maintained. The machine warps at a speed of 500 yards per minute and provision has been made for (1) preventing overring of the cheeses and (2) preventing the broken thread being burried on the beam when the machine stops. The headstock of the machine contains few parts. There are in falling rollers for taking up slack in the threads when stopping the machine. The other features of the machine are more or less similar to the ordinary warping machine."

(To Be Continued.)

*Previous article appeared on November 24.

BRITISH STRIDES IN WORLD OUTPUT

Beating Japan's Record

World production of rayon yarn during the first nine months of the year came to 352,045,000lb, according to the latest estimates, as compared with 345,570,000 lb. in the corresponding period of last year. The increase has been achieved despite a substantial reduction in American output, and is mainly due to increased British and Japanese production. The following table shows details:

Rayon Output, January to September, in Lbs. (000's omitted).

	1932.	1931.
United States ...	80,895	103,345
Italy	54,450	56,010
Great Britain ...	54,080	36,980
Japan	47,060	35,000
Germany	40,005	41,050
France	28,930	27,735
Holland	12,320	14,850
Switzerland	8,140	7,240
Belgium	7,120	7,810
Poland	5,455	3,685
Canada	5,250	3,870
Spain	4,665	3,850
Czecho-Slovakia	2,915	3,630

The increase in British output by over 17,000,000lb. is by far the most striking feature of the returns. We have beaten Japan in the race, for Japanese output is only up by 12,000,000lb., in itself no small increase. Britain is now up to Italy's level, whereas last year we were about 19,000,000lb. behind her.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN EGYPTIAN COTTON

Alexandria Buying Office Closed

Textile Imports, Ltd., or Rufftog the Soviet buying agency in Egypt closed its Anexandria office on October 22. During the five years this office has been established in Alexandria it has purchased a total of 265,000 bales of Egyptian cotton.

It may be deduced from the closing of the agency that Soviet Russia is making good progress in the growing of Egyptian cotton. A sample of Russian Sakel which recently reached Egypt was of full Egyptian Sakel length.

The cotton-growing position in Russia, and particularly Russia's endeavours to grow Egyptian cotton, is decidedly interesting. The total area under cotton in U.S.S.R. is about 5,000,000 acres. Egyptian cotton now accounts for about 150,000 acres. Russia now imports hardly any American cotton, and has not done so far about two years; she is, in fact, an exporter of cotton of the American type.

In Egyptian the position is different. Russia is still an importer of this variety but, as we pointed out about a month ago, imports have recently been very light, which rather points to the success of the local growth. Russia's production of Egyptian cotton is still in the pioneer stage, but if the closing down of Rufftorg's Aexandria office is indeed, due to the success of the Russian crop it is a pointer which should not be ignored.

DUTCH INDIES TEXTILE PLANS

Abolition Of Duty On Yarns

The Government of the Dutch East Indies has introduced a bill in Parliament to abolish the duties on all grey and bleached yarns for weaving purposes and on all fibres for spinning yarns to encourage the local weaving industry. It is rumoured that as soon this bill becomes law several Dutch firms will establish branch mills in the colony, so as to secure the market for themselves against Japanese competition.

The present duty is 5 per cent. ad valorem plus an emergency addition of 2-1|2 per cent. and brings in Fl. 220,000 a year. If the bill becomes law this will be lost to the Government, together with the import duty on the piece goods manufactured in the colonies, and therefore no longer imported. The Government states that a sound weaving industry, once established, will be of more benefit to the colony than the import duties on yarn.

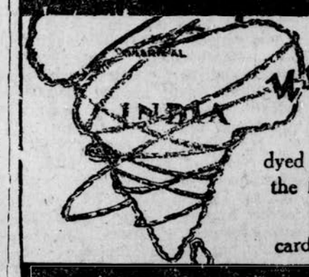
A COTTON HOUSE

Propaganda Value

A new idea in cotton publicity was exploited at the annual meeting of the American Cotton Textile Institute which was held in New York, recently. This was a miniature model of a cotton house in which not only fittings such as curtains, furnishings, bedding, household goods and so on but actually part of the structure would be made of cotton.

The model was for a house with cotton fabric walls, both inside and out, and a cotton fabric roof. The idea is that the house, when erected, shall have a wooden framework covered with cotton canvas inside and out, the interior and exterior walls being painted in any colour scheme. The model of the "cotton house" was also fitted with a cotton garage. This house, which can be built for about 1,000 dollars, is chiefly intended for camping and week-end use. It attracted a great deal of attention and therefore had a decided propaganda value.

DHARIWAL WOOLS



Used all over India

Made from yarn spun, woven, dyed and finished at Dhariwal in the Punjab by Indian workers.

Write for sample card to Dept. No. 43.

Local Agents:— FULCHAND & CO. 373, Sheikh Memon St., BOMBAY.

MADE BY THE DHARIWAL MILLS PUNJAB

EDSU SALE PROLONGED!

In response to overwhelming demand from the public, EDSU have decided to prolong their Great Reduction Sale to

December 15th.

REMEMBER 12½% DISCOUNT

EDSU FABRICS

9, Forbes Street, Fort,
Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla,
2432, East Street, Poona,
67, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Supari Bagh Road, Parel,
Luxmi Road, City, Poona.

SHIPPING NEWS

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

ARRIVALS.
December, 7th.

Hatimura, Putt, Moulmein.
Havildar, McLean, Calcutta.
Jalarashmi, Matehes, Rangoon.
Taian Maru, Uno, Kobe
Masula, Fitt, London

DEPARTURES.
December 8th.

Surabaya Maru, Mone, Kobe.
Fuku Maru, Kurokuwa, Karachi.
Hatarana, Ellis, Karacni.
Silverwillow, Charry, Calcutta.
Sumatra, Hedding, Calcutta.
Clan Sinclair, Carter, Marmagoa
Varsova, Dunbrook. Busrah

LOADING.
December 7th.

Steamer City of Valencia for Liverpool.
Steamer City of Dulhart for New York,
Steamer Kohinoor for Calcutta
Steamer Narkunda for Sydney
Steamer Masula for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Narkunda:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Narkunda, is expected to arrive here to-day at about 7 p.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and 238 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Sydney etc.

S S Hatimura:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatimura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalarashmi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Taian Maru:—The N Y K steamer Taian Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Masula:—The M M Coy's steamer Masula, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Surabaya Maru:—The O S K steamer Surabaya Maru, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Fuku Maru:- The O S K steamer Fuku Maru, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Silverwillow:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Silverwillow, will sail to-day for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S S Clan Sinclair. -The J F Coy's steamer Clan Sinclair, will sail to-day for Marmagoa, with same bottom cargo.

S S Hatarana:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatarana, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo

S S Sumatra:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Sumatra, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 7.

S S Masula for London 65 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 3 bales animal skins, F Nizami & Co.

For Dunkirk:—1334 bags ground nut kernals, K M Nathoo; 260 bags mustardseed, M Bhuta & Co; 220 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Hull:—2560 bags myrabolam, C. Jivanlal & Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—40 drums groundnut oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 50 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.; 105 drums groundnut oil, H Rawji & Co.; 111 bags gum olibonum, A A H Mavji; 64 bags mustardseed, A Virji & Co.; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 25 bales cotton fly, B Premji; 53 bales cotton fly, H E Bade & Sons; 267 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.;

For Antwerp:—963 bags linseed oil cakes, New Mofussil Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—786 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.

For Bremen:—126 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S City of Dalhart for New York:—800 bags myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.; 2800 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Philadelphia:- 1600 bags myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Fager for Philadelphia:—30 bales goat skin, Shamjimal.

S S Col-de-Lana for Venice:—700 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Port Said:—1334 bags gingellyseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Victoria for Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw. Ralli Bros.; 606 bags linseed, 606 bags rapeseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Naples:—350 bags castorseed K Devchand & Co.

For Beyrouth:—3 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta: -108 bales cotton tyarn, A H Diab.

For Famagusta:—3 bales cotton yarn, H Khearam.

S S Heinan Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros: 83 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 86 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 161 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.; 278 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, G Dossa & Co.; 310 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

S S City of Valencia for Liverpool:—300 bags groundnuts, 500 bags dillseed, 100 bags ajwanseed, M Bhuta & Co.

S S Narkunda for Melbourne:—250 bales cotton raw, C & Thackersey Ltd.

For Sydney:—300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Gingo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 418 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.

IMPORTS
Bombay, Dec. 7.

S S Ranchi, Agents, M M & Co., from London:—61 cases wine; 150 cases spirit; 33 cases medicine; 25 cases blue; 25 cases oats; 25 cases whisky; 38 cases preserves; 75 cases gin; 78 cases biscuits; 307 cases o'stares; 800 drums paint

From Marseilles:— 200 cases brandy; 70 cases castor oil: 250 cases soap; 13 cases cheese; 23 cases medicine; 18 cases preserves; 35 cases spun silk yarn.

From Cheroute:— 125 cases brandy.

From Copenhagen:—33 cases provision.

From Basle:—40 cases indigo; 160 brls. aniline.

From Taragona:—530 bags almonds.

From Gibralter:—89 cases wine.

S S Silverwillow, Agents, Volkart Bros., from Port Arthur:—51 drums lub. oil; 1 case lub. oil; 50 drums lub. grease; 500 cases lub. grease; 2512 drums asphalt.

From New Orleans:—115 bundles lumber; 420 bales cotton raw.

From Houstan:—629 bales cotton raw.

From Galvestan:—571 bales cotton raw.

S S Corfu, Agents, M M & Co. from Shanghai:—40 cases raw silk, 61 cases silk piece-goods; 35 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—43 cases silk piece-goods; 95 cases raw silk.

From Penang:—231 slates tin; 100 bags pearl tapioca: 80 bags betelnuts.

From Singapore:—395 bags sago flour; 200 cases pine-apples 14 bags betelnuts.

S S Tairea, Agents, M M & Co., from Durban:—3 box gold sovereigns.

From L'Marques:—10000 bags sugar.

From Mozambique:—9500 bags cashewnuts.

From Daressalam:—692 bags gum; 300 bales cotton raw.

From Zanzibar:—1 box bullion; 1645 bags cloves.

From Mombassa:—102 pcs. ivory; 1402 bags potatoes; 12 cases cheese.

S S President Harrison, Agents, F F Campbell & Co. from Los Angeles:—25 cases tyres; 4 crt. camphor.

From San Francisco:—600 cases cud. fruits; 200 rolls paper; 72 cases paint; 30 drums asphalt; 100 rolls roafing.

From Kobe:—480 cases apples.

From Shanghai:—20 cases raisin.

From Manila:—240 coils rope; 67 pkgs. tyres and tubes.

From Colombo:—30 cases cocoanuts, 24 bales mattress fibre.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 30th November 1932.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000		
Capital Paid-up	1,68,00,000	
Reserve & Contingency Fund	70,00,000	
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents.		
Bills payable etc.	20,37,20,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,15,04,000	
.....		24,90,24,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Cash, Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	3,30,43,000	
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,33,85,000	
Bills Discounted	37,32,000	
Lands & Buildings	1,11,41,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,69,00,000	
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc	16,08,23,000	
		24,90,24,000

K. MAKANJI DISPENSARY & BHATIA MATERNITY & NURSING HOME.—Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust, one Infant Welfare Centre besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay is conducted for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of November 1932, in all 1488 patients were treated at the Centre and Hospital. Out of these were 813 women, 214 children and 461 infants, 34 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 49.6 The No. of deliveries during the month was 34. 69 expectant mothers were under observation.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Latest Prices:—

Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ld., £0-2-6.
London Tin Corporation, Ltd., £0-8-9.
Turner & Newall £1-2-6.
Associated Electric Industries £0-17-3.
Attock Oil £0-10-0.
Associated Portland Cement £1-6-6.
Underground Electric Railways, £0-18-1½.
Electric Supply Corporation £2-13-0.
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ld. Ord. £0-13-9.
Beira Railways £0-4-0.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord. £2-10-0.
Marconi International Marine £1-12-0.
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. £3-1-6.
General Electric Ord. £1-19-9.
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-18-9.
L. & N. E. Rly. 4" 2nd Pref. £12-0-0.
International Rlys. of C. America dolls. 4.00
Malayam Plantations £0-10-0.
British Burmah Petroleum £0-3-6.
Soudan Plantations £1-9-6.
British S. Africa (Chartered), £0-15-10½.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-4-9.
Wm. Cory & Son £2-19-3.
British Treasury Bills (3 months) £0-17-4.67 p.c. P.A.
Market steady but business restricted.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

	bales.
Kdandeish	.. 257
Central India	.. 352
Barsi-Nugger	.. 534
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.. 52
Berar	.. 1482
Central Provinces	.. 1020
Rajputana	.. 420
Sind-Punjab	.. 204
Compta-Dharwar	.. 45
Westerns-Nirtherns	.. 25
Egyptians	.. 373
	cwts.
Wheat	.. 2592
Linseed	.. 603
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	.. 334
Gingellyseed	.. 2914
Poppyseed	.. 8
Groundnuts	.. 9342
Castorseed	.. 329
Rice	.. 8147
Myrabollams	.. 1055
Cottonseed	.. 5886
Mowraseed	.. 599
Gram	.. 1318
Joowar	.. 1874
Maize	.. 61
Barley	.. 300
Bajree	.. 3079
Coal	.. 1149

OIL WAR IN PERSIA

Company Denies Govt. Assertions

SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON, Dec. 6.

A strong denial of the Persian Governments assertions is contained in a long historique addressed to the shareholders by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, foreshadowing "grave difficulties in reaching a sound and equitable agreement."

It asserts that the Persian Government has neither asked for nor participated in any risks brone by others nor furnished any capital. When pofits were first earned after fifteen years' work and an agreement was made regarding Governments' share of profits, the Compay gratuitously awarded the Government a million sterling as a gesature of friendship.

The statement details the more recent negotiations purporting to show that the directors have not failed to treat seriously the Persian Government's views. The fall of profits in 1931 has affected all the oil companies alike, and does not justify Persian claims. The company is anxious to meet Persia in the broadest possible spirit.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES IMPROVE ON TRADE BUYING

Wall-Street Market Firm

DISTRESS SELLING APPEARS OVER

Bombay, December 7.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market advanced on higher Liverpool advices, trade buying and strength of the Wall-Street market. It appears that distress selling in view of the uncertain political situation over. Professional operators are awaiting the Bureau report. The market opened at a rise of 3 points and a rise of 12 to 14 points was registered soon after the opening on active buying. At the advance there was increased selling and prices declined about 11 points from the highest level. In the afternoon there was renewed buying and short covering which hardened prices and the market closed at a net rise of 11 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 5.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 13 points at 5.69c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points but the opening decline was soon recovered on local buying. In the afternoon there was trade calling induced by firmer Wall-Street advices. The market closed very steady at a rise of 5 to 4 points Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 5.15d.

East Indial cotton futures ruled irregular and January closed at a decline of 5 points at 4.69 but March delivery advanced 2 points at 4.62.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 11 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 12 to 10 points.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., in their report state as under:—

In view of the fresh developments at Geneva with regard to disarmament and hopes of reconciliation between Germany and France, President Hoover seems to have made no definite reference to Congress in respect of War-debts, however it is probable should America insist upon payment, Britain will pay in gold.

If payment is made in gold sterling may temporarily weeken but no important break is anticipated.

The following is an extract from their Liverpool friends market report, dated 23rd November:—

"All the commodity markets are awaiting the result of the Hoover-Roosevelt War-Debt conversations. This vital question not only affects all European Countries, but also the farming population of America itself. According to the last census there are Thirty-two millions of the population occupied in the farming industry, and these people depend, to a great extent, upon the Goodwill of their Government with European Nations in order to survive.

Cotton and grains cannot be grown at a profit at 6 cents 6 cents a lb. and 43 cents a bushel respectively, and unless some method is devised by which the farmer is adequately compensated, it may not be at a far distent date that crops will be entirely inadequate to meet the world's increasing requirements.

We consider that all commodity prices are attractive, and believe that cotton may be bought as an investment with comparative safety.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. January Highest 5.68+12 lowest 5.57+1. N. Y. March Highest 5.79 (10-15 a. m.) Lowest 5.68 (1.18 p. m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Distress selling appears over. Short covering. Trade buying. Expect further moderate recovery.

New York.—Firmer with stocks. President advocates sales tax Governmental economies and balance budget.

Messrs. Patel Brother have received the following cables:—

11-37 a. m.:—Rather better tone.

8-37 p. m.:—Private Crop estimates: Fossicks Bureau 12,316,000 bales. McFadden Bros. 12,018,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Decr. 6.

January	5.67+.11
March	5.77+.12
May	5.88+.12
July	5.98+.13
October	6.16+.15
Middling Spot	5.80+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Decr. 6.

December	5.64+.12
January	5.64+.13
Middling Spot	5.69+.13

New York, Decr. 6.
New York, 10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool closing time):—

January	5.64
March	5.76
May	5.87

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

January	5.63
March	5.75
May	5.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Decr. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	60.000 Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Decr. 6.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
December 1932	....	4.92+.04
January 1933	4.89	4.94+.05
February 1933	....	4.95+.05
March 1933	4.91	4.96+.05
April 1933	....	4.96+.04
May 1933	....	4.97+.04
June 1933	....	4.97+.04
July 1933	4.92	4.98+.04
August 1933	....	4.98+.04
September 1933	....	4.98+.04
October 1933	....	4.98+.04
MIDDLING SPOT		
November	....	5.00+.04
December	....	5.02+.05
Middling Spot	....	5.15+.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Decr. 6.

December	6.49
January 1933	6.57
March 1933	6.71
May 1933	6.81
July 1933	6.90
October	7.03
November	7.03
Middling Spot	6.78

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Decr. 6.

BROACH	(Good Staple):—	
	Fully Good	4.73
	Fine	4.85
	Superfine	4.97
C.P.		
OOMRA	(No. 1 Staple):—	
	Good	4.82
	Superfine	4.97
	Choice	5.12
BENGAL:	—	
	Good	4.04
	Fully Good	4.14
	Fine	4.24
SCINDE:	—	
	Fully Good	4.14
	Fine	4.24
	Superfine	4.34

WHEAT—BALTIC CHOICE

London Decr. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 64lb. Cargoes 23|9 Jan|Feb. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64lb. Cargoes 23|9 Jan|Feb. Sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels 25|6 Jany. Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels: No offers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, December 6.

Cotoonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton No offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £12:6:3 Dec.|Jan. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|Continent £12:6:3 Dec.|Jan.| sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull|Continent £12:0:0 Jan.|Feb. sellers.

LONDON METAL.

London, December 6

Copper braziers £45-1|2.

Yellow metal £38.

Spelter hard Indian brands £14-3|4.

Corrugated sheets, 24 gauge £16-1|8.

Tin English ingots £152-3|4.

LINSEED.

London, December 6.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 16|3 Dec.|Jan. sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 17 Jan.|Apl. paid

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY. Dec 7.

Following a rise of 12 points in New York features, the local market opened at Rs. 196/- for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced annas eight on scattered buying. At the advance there was some profit taking and prices eased off to Rs. 195. There was a limited turn over of business

The general feeling is against any improvement in the near future and the market expects the Burea report around 12400000 bales. There was steady nervous liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 193|8. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 2 points and later it was reported 6 points higher with sterling cross 3.18 3|4. Our market improved in sympathy with Liverpool advices to Rs. 194|12 but again declined on heavy long liquidation. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:

Broach A|M 192|4.
Oomra D|J 171.
Oomra March 172.
Bengal D|J 154|8.
Bengal March 155|8.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, December 7.

	To-day	Total
Bengal	nil.	200
Oomra	nil.	900

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

55 Narshi Nagshi Karanja new 181
110 Bombay & Co. Hissar new 169
232 Arjan Khimji Arvi 163 1|2
51 Do. Aurangabad 143 1|2
69 Do. Do. 143 1|2
19 B Mavji Dhamangaon new 183
47 Samji Karamshi Dholera 141
45 N Manilal & Co. Sindhurni 5 on
100 Kotak & Co. Jalna 2 1|2 on
79 Viram Ladha Degaon 167 1|2
200 Kotak & Co. Badarpur 173
50 Do. Partur new 175

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 7.

	New.	Old.
Bengal Superfine	170	160
Bengal Fine	165	155
Bengal F.G.	160	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160	150
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	193	170
Nagpur Savner Fine	193	170
Yeotmal Fine	182	165
Arvi Fine	183	165
Ellichpur Fine	180	162
Amraoti Fine	180	160
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	180	160
Mulkapur Fine	175	155
Khandesh Fine	175	150
Muthia F.G.	145	....
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	..	148
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	..	150
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G.	..	155
Broach F.G.	..	180
Punjab|American	..	180
Punjab|American mix	..	170
Cambodia	..	230
Miraj|Sangli	..	190
Compta good	..	190
Bagalkot	..	180
Busoga	..	285
Kampala	..	300

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, December 7.

	Sup.	Fine	F	G	Good
M.G.:					
Bengal U.P.	172	160	166	163	
Rajputana	171	168	165	162	
Punjab	171	168	165	162	
Oomra No. 3	181	178	175	...	
Oomra No. 1	192	189	186	...	
Oomra No. 2	186	183	180	...	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

In full-pressed bales	Yester-day.	This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	257	14759	
Central India	352	11682	
Barsi and Nagar	534	12512	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	3618	
Berar	1482	39809	
Central Provinces	1020	11343	
Total Oomras	3697	93729	
Dholera	....	36834	
N.W. Provinces	....	1425	
Rajputana	420	13060	
Sind-Punjab	204	10204	
Broach	....	5158	
Coompta and Dharwar	45	31870	
Western-Northerns	25	33583	
Cocoanada	....	....	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		8184	
Persian	....	2281	
American	....	4394	
Egyptian and African	373	22218	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	....	
Total	4764	262990	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 1st Dec.

In full-pressed bales.	Yester-day.	This year.
Europe	853	80496
Japan and China	1253	144414
Up-country by rail	..	30551
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	..	12760
Total		2106 272540

COFFEE: NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Decr. 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8—1|4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, December 6.

Bars gold fine per oz. £6:9:2.

WALL-STREET CLOSES STEADY

New York, December 6.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York stock exchange:—

	Dollars.
Anaconda copper mining	3 1|4
Int. nickel common	8
American power and light common	8
American power and light prefd. dollars 6	25
American power and light prefd. A. 5 per cent.	21
American forn. power common	7
American forn. power Gold debs.	29
American forn. power pref. 7 per cent.	11
Electric bond common	19 1|2
Electrict bond prefd. dollars 5	31
Electric bond prefd. 6 per cent.	33
General electric	15 1|2
Chrysler	16
General motors	13 1|2
National City Bank	45
Chase National	34 1|2
Radio Corporation	6
Electric and musical industries	2
Columbia gas	14
Consolidated gas	14
American smelting	14
United gas	2
National dairy	18 1|2
Western Union Telg.	29
Drug. inc.	33
Standard oil of New Jersey	30
Sun Life of Canada	255
United aircraft	25
United steel	32
Canadian Pacific Rly.	13
Atchison common	41 1|2
Chesapeake and Ohio	25
Penn. R. R.	13
Union Pacific R. R.	70 1|2
Norfolk and Western R. R.	110

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Jany 425 March 419 May 410.

Bombay—Liverpool: — Broach A./May (193)—Liverpool May (4.39) Rs. 21¼ at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A./May (196) A./May—New York May (5.88) Rs. 7 3/4 3.20 11/16 Cross Rate

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

London, December 6.

Interest day to day loan per cent.	0-1|2
Interest 7 days market lian per cent.	0-1|2
Banks bills 3 months to 0-15|16 p.c.	0-7|8 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months to 1-1|8 p.c.	11|16 p.c.
Fine trade bills. 3 months p.c. to 3 p.c.	2-1|2
Fine trade bills 6 months p.c. to 3 p.c.	2-1|2

LINSEED.

London. December 6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £10:17:6 Dec.|Jan. sellers.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. (Hull) ton £9:0:0 Dec.|Jan. sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton £11:11:3 Dec.|Jan. sellers.

LONDON.

London, December 6.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 2-17|32 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, December 6.

Chartered Bank of I A. and C. £13-7|8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. £118-1|2.

P. and O. Banking Corporation £8-3|4 nominal.

National Bank of India £43.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £108-1|8.

Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent. £98-1|2.

Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £53 nominal.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. sterling loan £73.

Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. sterling loan £83-1|2.

Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent. sterling loan £105.

Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £73-5|8.

War Loan 5 per cent. £98.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £107

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay. Dec. 7.

Castorseed Delivery May, Opening Rs. 32|15; Lowest Rs. 32|13; Closing Rs. 32|13|6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February; Opening Rs. 33|7; Highest Rs. 33|9; Lowest Rs. 33|5; Closing Rs 33|6

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, December 7.

Ready Silver	....	52	3 0
Magsar	....	52	5 0
Posh	....	52	11 0
Ready gold	....	31	7 6
Magsar	....	31	7 6
Posh	....	31	6 6
Sovereigns ready	....	19	11 3
Magsar	....	19	11 3
Posh	....	19	10 0

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, December 7.

B. C RATES—
T T 1/6 1/8.
D D. 1/6 1/8
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 5/32 Dec.-Jany
Banks Selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/8 Feby March
Banks Buying T T 1/6 7/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Dec./Feby
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 March/May
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 414.
Banks Selling T T 412.
Banks Buying T. T. 408.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. 618.
Banks Buying D. D. 628.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D. D. 60-3-8.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T. T. 84.
Banks Buying 60 days 81.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D. D. 117.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D. D. 60-1-2.
BERLIN—
Banks Selling D D 101.

CROSS RATES—

New York	London	3.20-3|4 6th instant.
Shanghai	London	1|3-1|8 7th instant.
Japan	London	1|3-1|8 7th instant.
London	Paris	82.06 6th instant
London	Belgium	23.12 6th instant.
London	Switzerland	16.66 6th instant.
London	Italy	62.87 6th instant.
London	Berlin	13.46 6th instant.
London	Holland	7.97 6th instant
London	Stockholm	18.21 6th instant.
London	New York	3.20 6th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.

Gold £6:10:0 1|2 5th instant; £6:9:2 6th instant.

Silver London Ready £17-9|16 5th instant; £17 11|16 6th instant.

Silver London Forward £17-11|16 5th instant: £17 3|4 6th instant.

Silver New York Ready £25 1|2 5th instant; £25 11|16 6th instant.

London Discounts 3 mos. £15|16 per cent. 5th instant; £15|16 per cent. 6th instant.

London Discounts 6 mos. 1 3|16 per cent. 5th instant; £1 1|16 per cent. 6th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1 per cent 3 Mos 2 per cent; 6 Mos 2½ per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

TAXABLES

Bombay, December 7.

	Rs.
3-1|2 p.c. G.P. Notes	72|3|6
4 p.c 1931|36 Conv.	98- 6
4 p.c. 1934|37 Loan	97-12
4 p.c. 1960|70 Loan	84-0
4 1|2 p.c 1934 Bonds	100 8
4 1|2 p.c. 1955|60 Loan	94-10
5 p.c. 1929|47 Loan	100|6
5 p.c. 1939|44 Loan	101-3
5 p.c. 1940|43 Loan	101|9
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101|9
5½ p.c. 1938|40 Loan	103- 4
6½ p.c. 1933|36 Bonds	101- 7
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds	105|2

TAX-FREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945|55 Loan	106-0
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101- 5
6 1|2 p.c 1935 B. D. L.	106- 3

STATE LOANS

	Rs.
5½ p.c. 1938 Mysore	104- 8
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	102|12

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)

	Rs.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	76- 8
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	76- 0
5 p.c. do 1959	93-0
6 p.c. do. 1954	106- 0
6 p.c. K.P.I. 1956	105- 8
6-1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	104-0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 6-12-32	5015000	5434000
Receipts Yesterday 6-12-32	60000	44000
Exports to date 6-12-32	3314000	3257000
Stock at Ports 2-12-32	4827000	4771000
Stock at Interior Towns 2-12-32	2246000	2208000
Stock at Liverpool 2-12-32	815000	789000
Visible Supply 2-12-32	9664000	9212000
Quantity in Sight 2-12-32	7710000	8652000
Quantity out of Sight 2-12-32	4850000	4637000

LONDON SILVER.

London, December 6.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	17-11|16
Forward	17-3|4

American Cotton Crop

PRELIMINARY BUREAU REPORT

The preliminary estimate of indicated production of American cotton, indicated yield and estimate of acreage of cotton abandoned since 1st July and acreage left for harvest as of 1st December will be issued on Thursday the 8th December and the same will be received here at 9-30 p.m Our market will remain open at night from 8-15 p.m to 11-30 p.m.

Below we give the figures of the past five seasons for a comparative study:—

	Crop estimate.	Ginnings	Final Yield.
1927	.... 12,789 000	11,743.000	.... 12,783 000
1928	.... 14.373.000	12,562.000	.... 14,269.000
1929	.... 14.919 000	12,858.000	.... 14,545.000
1930	.... 14,243 000	12,835.000	.... 13,754.000
1931	.... 16,918.000	15.023 000	 16,596,000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady In Sympathy With Cotton

LIMITED BUSINESS PASSING

Bombay, December 7.

In sympathy with the improvement in cotton prices the market opened steady a little better than last closing prices. There was utter absence of demand and prices ruled easy. Only limited business was passing and in view of the uncertain political situation, there is less disposition to operate.

Bombay Dyeings starter at 661-4, declined to 654|6 and closed at 656. Fazuls declined to 248|12 and closed at 251|14. Centuries were easy at 204|6 and Nagpores have been steadily losing ground and closed at 257|8. Burmas moved around 358|2. Tata Steel Ordys. opened at 33|2, declined to 32|11 and closed at 33. 2nd Preference fared better and closed at 58|8. Cements ruled quiet. Andhras improved to 1212|8. Powers were done at 760 at the close. Bombay Trams improved to 1009. Bombay Telephone Ordys. appreciated to 65|8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Decr. 7.

Bombay Dyeing 660, 53, 55.
Century 206. 3, 4.
Colaba 71.
Crescent 35.
Fazul 251. 49. 51.
Indore 350.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 260, 58, 57.
New Great 112 N.
Pearl 122. 23.
Simplex 53.
Swadeshi 206.
Burma 358, 57, 53.
Hydro 135-10.
Tram 109-6. 109-11.
Deff. 160.
Ord. 33|2, 32|14, 33|4.
Bundi 14|14.
Indian 182.
Katni Ord. 161|14.
Alcock 137 N.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, December 7.

Anmedabad Advance	315- 0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	655|10
Century	204|6
Central India	257|8
Colaba Land	71- 4
Crescent	35|0
Dawn Mills	465- 0
E. D Sassoon	0-3¼
Elphinstone	1- 8
Ebrahim Pabaney	65-10
Edward Sassoon	25- 0
Finley	92- 8
Fazulbhoy	257|15
Gokak	105 0
Indian Manufac	1380-0
Indore-Malwa	350|0
Indian Bleaching	143-12
Indore Malwa	350-0
Kastoorchand	6- 2
Khatau	66- 0
Kohinoor	14
Lakshmi	917- 8
Morarjee	400- 0
Madhavjee	7- 6
Model-Nagpore	61 4
Mysore	90- 0
New City	35- 0
New Great	112- 8
Pearl	123-12
Phoenix	290- 0
Premier	0-8
Sholapur	2125- 0
do. Deb. (94 F. P.	95-12
Sassoon Silk	42- 0
Swan	52-8
Simplex	53-12
Swadeshi	206|1
Tata Mills	15- 0
Vishnu	1647- 0
HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Electric	132-8
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1212|8
Andhra Valley Pre.	1080-0
Bombay Tram Ordy.	109|11
do. Pref.	69- 4
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Electric	160- 0
Surat Electric	128|2
Suburban Electric	115-10
Tata Hydro Ordy.	135|10
Do. Pref.	109-11
do 8 p.c Deb	108- 4
Do. Power Ordy.	758|12
Do. Pref.	1170-0
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION	
Alcock Ashdown	137- 8
Burma Petrol	2 3 12
Bombay Burma Old	358 12
[illegible]	0 0
Bombay Burma Steamer	217 8
Bombay Burma Telephone	84 8
do 5½ p.c Deb	94 0
Bellapur Sugar	142 8
India Radio Ordy.	320 0
Indian Radio Def.	215
do Mercantile	32- 8
McKenzies	60- 0
New India Assurance	18 8
Jupiter Insurance	6|15
Oriental Insurance	2100- 0
Vulcan Insurance	9-10
Port Canning	605 0
Scindia Steam	8|14
Tata Construction	54 12
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	33 2
do. Def	160- 0
do 1st Pref	134 6
do. 2nd Pref.	58 8
Tata Oil	14 12
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	645
Amritsar Pathankot	96- 8
Central Provinces	74 8
Dhnd. Bharamati	76
Guzerat	58- 0
Hoshiarpur Doab	71- 0
Larkhana	76- 0
Mandra Bhon	60. 0
Mymensing Rebate	75- 0
do Gtd.	76- 0
Pachora Jamner	55- 0
Sara Sirajgunj	74- 0
Sialkot Narowal	81- 0
Sind Light	43- 0
Tapty Valley	620- 0
Upper Sind Light	72. 0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	92|4
Baroda Bank	75-0
Bombay Provincial	53- 8
Central Bank	18-12
Eastern Bank	65- 0
Imperial F.P.	1182|8
Imperial P.P.	288|12
Union Bank	3|9
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	14-14
Gwalior Cement	48|8
Indian Cement	182|8
Katni Cement Ordy.	161-14
do. Def	570- 0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8|14
do. Pref	10- 6
Shahabad Cement	16|4
Shivrajpur	16-12
United Cement	70- 0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, December 6.

T.T. LONDON:—
On Berlin 13.45-1|2.
On Amsterdam 7.97-1|4.
On Brussels 23.11.
On Madrid 39.28.
On Milan 62.93.
On Berne 16.66.
On Paris 82.03.
On Prague 108.25.
On New York closing rate 3.20-3|8.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, December 7.

Linseed May	....	6	9 0
Wheat May	....	4	11 0

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Ready Javas Rs. 15.
S.S. Hatarana Rs. 5-3.
S.S. Sumatra Rs. 5-2-3.
S.S. Suez Maru Rs. 5-2.
Continental Beat Dec. Rs. 5.
Shipment Nov. Rs. 5-1-6.
Shipment Dec. 5-0-6.
Shipment Jan|March Rs. 5-1-6.
Shipment March Rs. 5-2-6.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Dec. 6.

December 0.43 3|4.
May 0.47 1|2.
July 0.47 3|4.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Magsar Sud 11, 1988.
Muslim—Shaban 9, 1351.
Parsi—Tir 3, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 59m.
Sunset+6h. 1m.
Hightide—8.02, 21-52
Lowtide—2.25, 14-50
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter to-day 4h. 15m. a.m. Full Moon 13th Dec. 7h 41m Last Quarter 21st Dec. 1h. 52m. a.m; New moon 27th Dec. 4h. 52m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S.S. "Narkunda", with English mails of November 24 due at 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 10.

S. S. "Maloja" with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting Fourth Day.
Prize distribution ceremony of C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar, at 6 p.m. the Rev. John McKenzie presiding.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

KENI—On 6th December, at Plot No. 750, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Mrs. Motibai Govindji Keni, mother of Sakharam Govindji Keni, Municipal Councillor, aged 80 years

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Ladies Of The Big House". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"Thark". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Subway Express" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
WELLINGTON: — "Bhartruhari" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"A Warm Corner with Leslie Henson". Daily at 3-30 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
GLOBE:—"Laila-Majnu". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY:—"Bachelor's Affairs" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m
PALACE TALKIES. (Byculla) "Stowaway". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Tarzan The Ape Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon. gramophone records; 9 p.m. news in Hindi; recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi S. A. Ismail; classical and light music by Prof. N. Vyas with D. Patwakar (sarangi).

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Gita-Jayanti will be celebrated in the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, in the school premises at 2-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) when Sheth Chimanlal Manchubhai, Municipal Corporator will preside and address the students..

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Physiological Laboratory, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Professor P. A. Wadia will meet his students in Political Institutions, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

M. RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 3rd December 1932 was 318; of those 215 were males and 103 females.

BAI GANGUBAI VITHAL SAYANA DISPENSARY.

During the last month 2,560 patients attended this dispensary out of whom 1 347 were males and 1,213 were patients of all castes and creeds.

GIRGAUM CO-OP. INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, the Secretaries Training Class will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in Maratha High School (near Opera House Tram Terminus) when Mr. V. V. Bapat will deliver a lecture to the students on "Accounts of the Co-operative Societies" in Marathi.

SWIMMING COMPETITION.

A large number of Parsis witnessed an interesting swimming-competition consisting of various items held on Sunday last at Tank Bunder under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League. The 100 yards competition for boys under 17 was one of the best items of the day. Master Pilloo Poonjiaji a lad of 14 finished the distance first. Another keenly fought item was the 220 yards Open competition, in which Mr F. B. Poonjiaji and Mr. Ratan M. Pochkhanawala tied for the first place.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL'S SUIT

Tenant Who Would Not Vacate

Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court heard the suit filed by Indian Hotel Co. Ltd., proprietors of the Taj Mahal Hotel, asking for ejection order against a tenant in their premises.

The defendant had leased the premises on a monthly rent of Rs. 650 per month. The lease expired on 30th October last, but the defendant wanted time to vacate

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of both sides, directed the defendant to vacate by the end of December.

MR. SHAH'S LECTURE

Mr. K. T. Shah's second lecture in the series "Problems Before the Round Table Conference" will be delivered at Ranchhod Bhavan, Girgaon, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Gujarati.

Why In Gujarati ?

A correspondent writes protesting against the decision of the Bhagini Samaj Executive in asking Mr. Shah to deliver this series of lectures in Gujarati. He suggests that they should be held in a more commodious place and delivered in English so as to evoke the interest of the whole student community.

daab shrdl mfwy hrdl mfwybb

Dinner Postponed

The inter-communal dinner organised by the Students Brotherhood which was to be held to-day is postponed till after the Unity Conference.

Successful Concert At Dadar

Prof. Krishnarao Tendulker of Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Bombay along with his pupils gave a successful Indian Concert at the Dadar, Dhuru-Hall, on Sunday. The most attractive items were Jal-tarang by Miss Kasturi Parulker, harmonium solo by Mrs. Laxmibai Joshi, Miss Vimala Pagnis and Mr. Thakur, all pupils of the Vidyalaya. Another appreciative item was the Indian Band played by the students Master Nangesrao, Master Vasant and Prof: Tendulker now pet of the Musical circle, showed their skill on violin and harmonium. The audience was large and some of the well-known citizens of Dadar then thanked Prof: Tendulker for his achievement by the institute.

Second Bombay Suburban Tournaments

Under the auspices of the Malad Juvenile Club, the above tournaments in badminton, pingpong and carrom will be held at Malad, during the X'mas holidays. These tournaments are open for the residents of all the suburbs of Bombay. A feature this year will be a 'Challenge Cup' for badminton open singles presented to the Club, by Mr. M. H. Kantawala M.A., C.C.S., Bar-at-Law, who had presided over the prize distribution ceremony last year. Entries close on 12th inst. Entry forms can be had from the Secretary, 47, Malad.

Health Of Bombay

During the week ended on 3rd instant, that the total mortality 460 was 24 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.6 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 49th week of 1931 when the mortality was 463 and death rate 20.7. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 was 486 and death rate 19.9

Out of the total deaths, 136 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused 20 attacks and 10 deaths, cholera and plague were absent.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. "Ockenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Tairca" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday (14th instant).

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

'DISAPPOINTING" STATEMENT OF SIR S. HOARE

Bombay Liberals On Reactionary Attitude Of Govt.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association was held in the Chambers of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad on the 6th instant, when the statement of Sir Samuel Hoare was discussed. The Council then decided to send the following cable to H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Junior and the Lord Chancellor:

"The Council of the Liberal Association feel strongly that the statement of Sir Samuel Hoare is disappointing, specially the wide reserve powers of interference to the Governor-General and Governors with authority to promulgate Ordinances and also permanent acts and to appropriate funds. The Council are seriously concerned about the reactionary attitude of Government about Defence and Indianisation of the Army. If the present scheme is adhered to Indianisation will take more than a century to materialise. The least that will satisfy the country is the Rowlison Scheme. The Council urges Indian Delegates to make a firm stand against safeguards, rendering responsibility shadowy. Sir T. Sapru's proposals are the minimum that moderate opinion will accept."

KASHMIR SHAWLS, RUGS, ETC.

At Saturday and Sunday Bazar

The Parsi Seva Samaj authorities write:—

"Come and see our Winter Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday and Sunday next from 4 to 8 p.m., where you will get genuine khadi from Kashmir, Sindh, Punjab and Madras, and also swadeshi articles of daily use. All are welcome.

Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association

At the annual meeting of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association held at Bombay on Saturday last, after the adoption of the 9th annual report and the audited accounts of the Association which showed a satisfactory result of the year's activities, the members present unanimously elected the under mentioned Managing Committee with effect from the Association's 10th year which has commenced from 4th September, 1932.

President: Dr. A. L. Nair.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Maneck Ardeshir Karanjawala, Kaikobad Cowasji Dinshaw, Jehangir B. Bomon Behram.

Honorary Treasurer: Mr. Framroze J. Ginwala, Solicitor.

Hon. General Secretary: Miss Banoo B. Hirji-Khoorshid.

Joint Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. Rutton B. S. N. Cooper, Advocate, and Kaikhusroo J. Dubash Solicitor.

Elected Members: Sir Hormusji C. Dinshaw, Kt., Messrs. Motibhai N. Amin V. C. Setalvad and M. V. Donde.

Co-option of 3 more members by the Managing Committee will take place hereafter.

Immediately after the conclusion of the annual meeting a Special Meeting of the Association was held which elected trustees for the managements of the Permanent Fund of the Association which is made up of the amounts of fees received from persons who become patrons of the Association.

PATHARE KSHATRIA SOCIAL UNION.

The Pathare Ksnatria Social Union has decided to congratulate Mr. Gopinath Dadoba Mantri, on his success in establishing the unique record in performing 5,131 "Dandas" in 4 hours and 13 minutes, thus breaking the record set up by Mr. Bali, the advocate of Lahore.

The Union proposes to hold a meeting under the auspices of several institutions to present him with a purse. Those desirous of participating in the function can inform the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the P. K. S. Union on or before the 12th instant, and also inform the names of their representatives to function on the committee to be appointed for this purpose. 17th December has been provisionally fixed for the said meeting.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N Y K steamer "Kaga Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd instant and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th December.

SAVED FROM GALLOWS

Muslim Acquitted Of Murder Charge

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court acquitted one Husseinshah Jamatshah on the charge of murder.

On 16th May last when the communal riots were going on in the city, a Hindu was set upon by four Mahomedans in the Kamatipura 5th Lane, and it was alleged that the accused was one of them The victim later died in the hospital. The accused who was the keeper of the Muslim Durgah in the locality was found not guilty by the jury.

The Advocate-General, Mr Taraporevala with Miss Tata appeared for the Crown and Mr. M. K. Azad for the defence.

Young Muslim Girl Dies Of Burns

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On Tuesday morning one Jamnabibi, a Muslim girl of 18, living with her relatives at Ali Umer Street, it is stated, was boiling water on a coal 'segree" It appears that while she wat sitting near the "segree" her saree suddenly caught fire and she sustained severe burns all over the body. The Police who came to know about the accident pressed the relatives of the girl to remove her to the J. J. Hospital, which they refused to do. The girl was treated by a Dr. N. N. Lam. The girl had sustained severe burns and succumbed to injuries during the early hours of this morning.

An inquest over the body of the girl will be held on Thursday by the Coroner of Bombay.

CHILD DIES OF BURNS

BOMBAY, Wednesday

"Death due to shock from severe burns" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury this morning at an inquest held over the body of a three year old child, who died as a result of having fallen into a vessel containing hot water.

It was stated that the child, one Abu Ram Shinde, living with his parents at Thakurdwar was playing near a vessel containing hot water on the morning of December 4. While playing he knocked against the vessel and fell into it. The child was immediately taken out of the vessel by his mother to find that he had sustained severe burns all over the body.

Lohana Hindu Girl's Death Mystery

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The mystery surrounding the death of a 18 year old Lohana Hindu girl is being investigated by the Kingsway police.

Bachubai Mangaldas Shamji, the girl in question was found dead in her room at Nagardas Building, Matunga. The girl had sustained severe burns all over her body. The Bombay City Coroner will hold an inquest over the body to-morrow.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three Congress volunteers arrested in front of a cycle shop at Kalbadevi were put up before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day on a charge of picketing and remanded to custody for five days.

SIX MONTHS' JAIL FOR PICKETING

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A Congress volunteer, who picketed a shop of a sharebroker at Dalal Street yesterday was sentenced to six months hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further imprisonment for 6 weeks by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day.

Three Chemist's Shop Pickets Arrested

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A man believed to be the captain of Congress volunteers and two others were arrested by the Princes Street police this afternoon, for picketing a Chemist's shop at Dawa Bazar.

Dry Weather In India

POONA, Dec. 7.

The weather has again been dry over the country except for two inches of rain at Port Blair.

Forecast:—Dry weather will continue.—A. P.

GENERAL SCOUT RALLY

Schools Committee Sanctions Rs. 40 Towards Expenses

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay Municipal Schools Committee met this evening in the Municipal Corporation with Prof. V. G. Rao in the Chair The Committee disposed off in quick succession, thirteen items on the Agenda.

A sum of Rs 40 was sanctioned by the Committee to meet the expenses that will be incurred by the Municipal Scouts in attending the General Scout Rally that is to be held at Worli on December 11 and 12. The Rally is being held in commemoration of the All-India Jamboree Day

ALL-INDIA JAMBOREE-DAY

Scout-Craft Exhibition On Sunday

About 2,000 Scouts are going to meet at the Worli Development Chawls where the Great All-India Jamboree of 1927 was held. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay, will open the Scout-Craft Exhibition at 9-20 a.m. on Sunday (11th instant).

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, the Provincial Scout Commissioner will take the Salute of the Scouts at the March-Past at 4 p.m. the same day.

The following programme is also agreed to:—

Saturday (10th December):—Between 3 and 7 p.m. Arrival; 7 p.m. Meeting of the Officers in charge of the Troops for instructions; 7-15 p.m. Disperse for dinner; 8-30 to 10-30 p.m. Camp fire.

Sunday (11th inst).—5-30 a.m. Rouse; 6-30 a.m. Gathering of Troops for prayers; 7 a.m. Tea and breakfast (each Troop to make its own arrangements), 8-30 to 10 a.m. Gathering of Scouts for the opening of the Scout-craft Exhibition and for Physical Culture and Scouty Displays; 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Cooking and lunch; 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Scouters meeting (Paper reading and lectures on Scouty subjects by Scouters and experts); 2 to 3 p.m. General gathering of Scouts and Scouters (demonstration by experts on Scouty subjects); 3 to 4 p.m. Tea (provided by the Management); 4 to 6 p.m. March Past and Addresses; 7 p.m. Au revoir.

N.B.—Exhibition of Scout craft will be kept open during the days.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Jute Shares ruled steady with somewhat hardening rate. Coals remained practically dull and small business was put through. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous Sugars were steady. Midnapore Zemindary marked down a fall of about Rs. 5 from their last quotation while Murree Brewery advanced sharply over their last quotation and changed hands at 131. Others shewed no change. Over Securities steadier feeling prevailed and the closing prices were somewhat better than opening rates. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 72/5; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 83/12; 5 per cent bonds 1935 101/12; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 105/14; 5 per cent U P Bonds 1944 100/2 small lot.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Light 63; Chaparmukh Silghat Light Railway 64 small lot; Hardwan Dehra 98.

Cottons: Kesoram 3/10.

Coals: Borrea pref 91; Burrakur 9/3; East Indian 11/8; Khas Kajora pref 10/4; Raneegunge 28/4 cum div.

Jutes: Alliance 214 small lot; Barnagore 116 small lot; Birla 7/8; Budge Budge pref 125 ex div; Clive 21/12 small lot; Dalhousie 332; Empire 12/4; Hooghly ordy 56/4; Howrah 39; Kamarhatty 378; Kelvin 492 small lot; National 17/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/12; Bengal Aerating Gas 50; Agra electric 75; Bengal Telephone pref 12/12; Hooghly Flour 14/8; Associated Hotels of India ordy 3/4; Associated Hotels pref 75/8; Calcutta Tramways ordy 12; Bengal paper ordy 63/12; Midnapore Zemindary 67; Port Shipping 10/8; Tumsong Tea pref 101.

Sugar Shares: Carew & Co. 14/14; Cawnpore 32/2; Champaran 23/6; Murree Brewery 131; New Savan 15; Purtabpore Co. 10 per cent pref 13/8; Samastipore 15/8.—A. P.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Captain Nicholaus Johnsen, captain of superliner, "Bremen" died in hospital as a result of complications following appendicitis at sea on December 3.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Free Fluctuations In Sterling

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

On the Stock Exchange business generally continued small, but under the lead of giltedged securities which were mostly half higher, the general tone was rather brighter.

Commodity markets were steady but trading all round was again limited. Sterling fluctuated fairly freely, the rates being easily influenced either way.

The sterling dollar rate after dipping to 3.18-3/4 rallied to 3.21 and closed at 3.20-1/2.

Wall street, after a firm opening, turned very dull.—Reuter.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE DULL

(From our Commercial Correspondent)

Bombay, Wednesday 11 p.m.

The London Stock Exchange was devoid of any special interest. Three-and-half per cent Indian Sterling Loan opened at a rise of ten shillings at £84 and remained stationary through the session.

The Sterling-Cross-rate opened at 3.21 3/8 and advanced to 3.23 1/8. At this level, there was a small relapse and it was quoted at 3.22 7/8.

On this eve of the Bureau report Liverpool Cotton Market remained quiet with nervous long liquidation and closed at a decline of 4 points.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, (7th inst.) tenders to the aomunt of £47,050,000 at 1s. 6 5/32d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 14th December 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for "Chronicle.")

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec. 7.

Previous Closing	3.20 11/16
To-day's Opening	3.30

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Dec. 7.

Previous Opening	3.20 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.20 3/4
To-day's Closing	323 1/16

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road. Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Dec. 7.

Previous Closing Rate	5.67
To-day's Opening Rate	5.67
	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	5.63
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION.

A/May Rs. 192

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

Previous Closing Rate	4.94
To-day's Closing Rate	4.96
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	4.90
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 7.

Silver Forward	19-3/4
Higher	+1 anna
Silver Ready	19-13/16
Higher	+1 anna

Market: Steady. China little buyers.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

1st Settlement	52	6	0
2nd Settlement	52	6	0
3rd Settlement	52	14	0
Gold	31	6	0
Guinea	19	10	0

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

LESLIE HENSON
HEATHER THATCHER
CONNIE EDISS
AUSTIN MELFORD
IN

A Warm Corner

A Warm Corner

THE GREATEST COMEDY OF ALL TIME

SIDE-SPLITTING LOVE ADVENTURES OF A RICH PARVENU

MEN WILL BE MEN—AND WIVES WILL BE SUSPICIOUS! —AS GAY MR. CORNER FINDS OUT IN THIS STORY FROM THE SUCCESSFUL STAGE PLAY WHICH HAD A PROLONGED RUN AT THE PALACE THEATRE LONDON.

NEXT SATURDAY

UNUSUAL TIMES DEMAND UNUSUAL PICTURES

HERE'S A BURNING GLAMOROUS LOVE-TALE TOLD ON THE BORDER-LAND OF LIFE AND DEATH - - - -

The Story of a Fiend, Who Placed the Woman he desired under the Strange Spell of

White Zombie

Rendering Her Soul-less, Lifeless Yet Permitting Her To Walk And Do His Every Bidding!

with

BELA (DRACULA) LUGOSI

Book Your Seats Early
S. Rose & Co. or The Theatre
Phone 41561.

FREE FIGHTS FOR SEATS

Don't take our word for it come along this evening and see for yourselves or ask the police. Hundreds turned away daily.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY 3 SHOWS

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MORE THRILLS Than "TRADER HORN"

Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE with JOHNNY WEISSMULLER, Neil Hamilton, C. Aubrey Smith, Maureen O'Sullivan

BREATHLESS THRILLS

WATCH TARZAN'S DAILY FIGHTS WITH APES, LIONS AND OTHER TERRIBLE WILD BEASTS ALL SINGLE-HANDED!

Also A Comedy Cartoon of

FLIP THE FROG

Free List Absolutely Stopped.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1932

FINANCING THE FUTURE INDIAN GOVERNMENT

The discussions in London regarding the Ways and Means for the Government of the Indian Commonwealth under the new Constitution were as inept as they were unreal. That the actual Budget of the present Government of India, and practically of all the major provinces, is in a shocking state of chronic deficit, is a notorious fact. The existence of a continued deficit, ever since the present Finance Member took charge of his exalted office, could never be concealed despite all the sleights of hand in account keeping or currency manipulation. There was then neither Depression nor Disobedience to bear the burden of Government's sins of commission and omission; and yet not a single year since 1927 has shown even a book surplus.

ROOT CAUSE.

The root cause, however, of this continuing and progressive deficit lies, not in the world depression which affects India only indirectly,—and then also because of the absurd policy of Government, though that is the bogey most commonly trotted out to scare away those who elect to call themselves leaders and spokesmen of the Indian people; nor even in the evils of Civil Disobedience, though they make the eternal nightmare of the official classes from the Finance Member downwards. It consists simply in the incompetence of the Indian financial authorities, their congenital inability to grasp the mysteries of public financing in general, and their constitutional incapacity to understand the verities of Indian public finance in particular. Now, the Conferenciers gathered in London are fed on the pabulum supplied by these exalted incompetents; and so we cannot expect of them anything better than obsolete platitudes and unmeaning speculations that we find repeated 'ad nauseaum' in the London lugubrations.

THE DANGER.

But because the Select Committee of the Indian innocents abroad does not understand the mysteries of Public Financing, especially for a nation about to be born, the future of that nation does not remain the less gloomy. If the root evils of Anglo-Indian financing are not appreciated, and remedied, at the time drafting a new Constitution, the legacy of evil will grow in geometric progression in the hands of our prominent 'Not-Ables,' when they, in the fullness of time and unfitness of things, come to office. The chief of these root evils lies in an "utterly disproportionate scale of expenditure," mostly for unproductive objects, and at intolerable rates. This must first be brought under control, and be radically readjusted to our national needs and also to our taxable capacity, before we can rightly set about framing any proposals for the financing of the future Indian Federation.

CRUSHING BURDEN.

There was, it is true, some halting, half-hearted apologetic reference to the bloated military expenditure of India, foisted upon this country as a matter of Imperial convenience. But that met with scant courtesy, and still less attention, from the rest of the hectoring assemblage, which straight away proceeded to discuss the ways and means of providing for this expenditure without worrying about its being legitimate, or within the ability or need of India.

ESSENTIALS OVERLOOKED.

And while these worthies have contemptously ignored the most important problem of our national economy, they equally entirely ignored our woeful lack of nation building and development apropos us! India is conspicuous in the civilised nations of the world for possessing this lack in the largest proportion. That only 8 out of every 100 males are being educated in India, and less than 2 out of every hundred females, that, at the present rate of progress, it would take us a full century to educate even the whole of our school going population, which is barely one-seventh of the whole mass of our illiterates—and a couple of centuries more to assure a reasonable chances of surviving even the first year after birth to every baby born in the land,—is but a dispensation of providence in the eyes of these bigwigs.

MERE PATCH WORK.

Providence, they hold tacitly, must be specially anxious to see that their vested rights and established privileges are maintained through the continued existence of ignorance and superstition in India. The Deficit in National Expenditure, accordingly, which these great ones of the earth in London have condescended to turn their attention to, is simply the administrative deficit, resulting from the incompetence of the present rulers of India. Their suggestion for meeting that deficit are patches that hide, not remedies that cure, the evil; and so they deserve no more recognition than a sigh at the fate of 350 million people being left in such hands!

TREMENDOUS LEEWAY

The constructive Indian Statesman, and true nationalist, cannot, however, console himself by such patch-work in the financial part of our nation-building. He must realise,—none more,—the tremendous leeway India has to make up to entitle her in the least to call herself civilised. The conception of the State in India,—and of the functions of Government,—is not only Victorian: it is Boadicean in its obsoleteness, and Ceasarian in its inadequacy. The obligation of the State to care for its citizens,—to educate, nurture, train and privide for, in sickness as in health,—would mean a torrent of constructive activity, which the present constitutionmongers are screnely incapable of. The disquisition as to whether or not the Income Tax should belong entirely to the Provinces, or to the National Government, or be shared between these two; or whether there should be any excise duties in the jurisdiction of the National or of the Provincial Governments in the Federal India Commonwealth; or what would be the end of a progressively protectionist Customs policy, so far as the revenue is concerned, including the effects of such unsquare deals as Ottawa; or whether new taxes on tobacco, drugs, matches marriages, deaths, of the people should be added for the benefit of the provinces or of the nation, are wholly besides the point, so long as these disputants do not envisage the aggregate needs of the Commonwealth collectively,—after making all the economies and adjustments that our actual expenditure so abjectly demands.

OUR PRIMARY NEED

We consider these propositions would be quite in time and fully in order, when we have understood the real size of our national want. And that size will not be appreciated so long as we are forced to carry a disproportionately heavy burden of wasteful imperial expenditure. The first need accordingly in any consideration of federal financing in and for India is to consider systematically,—and revise radically—our scale of public expenditure nationally as well as provincially; accept the principle that no just need of national development should be starved or stifled; and then devise ways and means to satisfy the same. If we adopt that line of approach to the problem, it is possible the London Conference may not prove equal to the specific task in detail. But to the genuine expert, imbued with the true spirit of patriotism, and actuated by the burning sympathy with his follows, the financial provision for all the parts and units of the federal commonwealth of India, would be a task of a few months only.

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT

The Bengal Europeans, who were given an opportunity to come to a settlement with Hindus and Muslims with regard to their representation in the provincial legislature have done a disservice to themselves by rejecting that opportunity. But for their being blinded by their excessive self-interest and by the present extraordinary state of things in the province, they should have realised already that the Premier's Award could not possibly stand the combined attacks on it by most of the Indian communities and that in any case it is better far for them to secure the goodwill of the people of the soil by coming to a settlement with them rather than alienate them by insisting on the enforcement of an iniquitous Award.

APPEAL IGNORED.

In a most cordial appeal to them, which was also a necessary friendly warning Pandit Malaviya urged them not to take up a shortsighted view of the situation and pointed out that their block of 25 could not but be regarded as "a standing object of hostility to the nationalistic sentiment which in the circumstances of the country is sure to grow day by day under the future Government with whatsoever limitations it may be hedged." But the Europeans did not so much as give an opportunity to the Pandit to exchange viewpoints with them though he had gone all the distance to Calcutta with the principal object of opening friendliest negotiations with them.

OUR DUTY.

He still hopes that once the Allahabad Pact is formally ratified by the Unity Conference which is to meet next week, they will be in a more reasonable frame of mind. We shall be happy indeed if the hope, which seems to be rather remote, is realised. But in any case, having once offered fair terms to them and a chance to accept a people's own settlement, the Indian communities that will meet at the All-Parties' Conference will have duly achieved their part if they effect and ratify a complete national settlement and leave the Government and the Europeans to accept it or reject it and take the consequences. A national settlement or demand is none the less national merely because the Government or the Europeans dislike it.

AMAZING

It is gratifying to note that from the Indian communities particularly concerned the Allahabad Pact has been steadily getting more and more support and millions, barring some ultra-communalists are looking forward to the formal ratification of the Pact next week. It is most surprising, however, that the "Indian Social Reformer," of all papers, seriously suggests that it would be best now not to call the Unity Conference at all. The reasons urged in support of the suggestion are even more surprising. The paper says:

> Hindus have their work cut out for the next ten or fifteen years by their commitments to their depressed classes, which unless honoured to the last little letter will spell disaster to the country and the communities concerned. A long list of reforms essential to establish the legal and social status of Hindu women awaits execution with the same urgency. The Hindu community in its present disintegrated state is not in a fit position to negotiate and settle with Muslims and others on an equitable and equal footing... What the Allahabad Conference has so far achieved is of great value for future guidance but it is well at present to leave it at that.

UNITY WORK MUST PROCEED

We contess we do not see any cogency in these views. For years past the whole country has felt that a communal settlement on outstanding political questions is the first and foremost duty and that the absence of such a settlement has been the chief hindrance in the country's progress towards full Swaraj. Many attempts were made during the last few years to bring out such a settlement but unfortunately they failed. At long last, however, the communities most concerned have made a Pact which holds out every promise of being duty ratified and which our contemporary itself admits "is of great value for future guidance." For any party now to shirk the task of ratifying it and when necessary amplifying it would be not only a national disaster but a clear breach of faith. And for Hindus to shirk ratification on flimsy and irrelevant grounds would be suicidal policy. We can understand any party noting any defects in the Pact and suggesting ways to remedy them or even refusing to accept the Pact as at present formulated. But it is hardly reasonable to suggest that an almost completed Pact should not be quite completed and ratified but should be allowed to hang fire indefinitely.

DECEMBER PAYMENT

France & Britain To Confer To-day

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is learned that the British Government will not reach decision on December payment as soon as was expected.

Seven courses are at present open, firstly, normal payment, secondly payment with reservations, thirdly, payment in Government bonds, fourthly, consignment of amount ear-marked to Bank of International Settlement fifthly, consignment of amount earmarked to Bank of France, sixthly refusal to pay and seventhly submission of question to arbitration.

The British Government attitude will be the essential factor taken into account by the French Government. There is not only the question whether and how Great Britain will pay but also the question of French payment to Britain and the question of Lausanne Agreement. This complex problem will be discussed, between French and British to-morrow. M. Herriot proposes to give the matter the most mature consideration before taking decision.

Apparently, therefore, Debts Debate in the Chamber must be postponed.—Reuter's Special.

NINE SMUGGLERS DROWNED

Overladen Tobacco Boat Turns Turtle

(Special Cable.)

BELGRADE, Dec. 7.

Nine smugglers who attempted to run big cargo of tobacco over the frontier were drowned along with two ferrymen when an overladen boat turned turtle. One smuggler managed to battle with the swift current and swam to safety

TACKLING DEBT PROBLEM

ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS AT PARIS

Reviewing "Gentlemen's Agreement"

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Enigma of the third step in the Debt question exercises the British Press which takes Mr. Hoover's message to the Congress as a cold Douche upon the hopes that America would not insist upon the Debt payment on December 15.

This fact, it is regarded, has precipitated this evening an Anglo-French meeting in Paris to discuss the position in the light of the Lausanne "Gentlemen's Agreement." From the leggal viewpoint, payment of the December instalment cannot be construed as failure to reach a satisfactory agreement with America, and as payment is a necessary anticedent to the negotiations for settlement, the problem of the Lausanne issue does not at present arise.

Though Britain has virtually decided on the full payment, France if even she pays, is likely to suspend transfer for which M. Herriot will probably get a narrow majority.

"SAVE LAUSANNE" EFFORT

The Liberal-Labour press regards the Paris meeting as a "Save Lausanne" effort though it envisages the possibility of the Conference being reconvoked.

The "Daily Herald" states that Mr. MacDonald will tell M. Herriot that France need not pay her debt to England.

The "Daily Express" says that Britain must now review the concessions to her creditors.

"The "Times," resignedly trusting that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hoover will ultimately see the necessity of international co-operation, says that the only alternative is to pay in gold which will deplete our reserve, depreciate the gold price of commodities and the dollar value of the pound and foreclose, for a long time, the possibility of British return to the gold standard.

DISARMAMENT TALK AT PARIS?

It is understood that Disarmament will also be discussed at Paris talks which it is expected will end to-morrow, after which Mr. MacDonald will return to Geneva and M. Herriot will follow him later.—Reuter.

"FATALLY SHORT SIGHTED POLICY"

Mr. Sircar On Differential Treatment To Bengal

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Discussing the support given to the idea that Bengal should be treated differently from other Provinces owing to the existence of terrorism and that there should be no transfer of Law and Order there, N. N. Sircar, in the course of a letter to the "Times", declares that such differential treatment would be a fatally shortsighted policy, and it would enhance hostility towards the police. He defines the difference between British and Indian outlooks, and says that the former dreads the word "responsibility" while the latter suspects "safeguards" and "Special powers" as directed to strangle responsibility. He urges that the credit for commonsense should be given to Governors and Legislatures of the Crown. He says that it is extremely important that before the constitution is finally shaped, consideration should be given to the steps for the reservation of the morale, discipline and efficiency of the police.—Reuter.

MORE-LOOMS-PER WEAVER SYSTEM

Provisional Agreement Reached At Manchester

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is officially announced that the Manchester Joint Negotiating Committee has reached a provisional agreement with regard to more-looms-per weaver system for Lancashire cotton industry subject to ratification by larger bodies of representatives of either side.

The agreement provides that a weaver be assured of a certain wage irrespective of the number of the looms running.

Hampshire Beat E. Counties

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The following are results of Football matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Hampshire 11 Eastern Counties nil.

Kent 13 Sussex 20.

Devonport Services 21 Army XV 12.—Reuter's Special.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With a Duster.)

The Ottawa Agreement has been ratified by the Assembly by a majority of 77 to 25. Anybody who knew anything about the present Assembly could have forecast this result with the same certainty that he could name by reference to the current year's calendar that 8th December would be a Thursday. But that does not and cannot vitiate Sir Abdur Rahim's claim that "advocates of the Agreement may have a majority in the Assembly but the country is behind me and every opinion expressed so far supports my standpoint." All honour to Sir Abdur Rahim and that noble band of 25 members who stood like a rock unshaken in their opposition to the Ottawa Agreement. The country is decidedly opposed to it and as soon as it is put to the test of the vote of the true representatives of the country under circumstances where every Indian enjoys the freedom of full citizenship it will be shown to have been carried against the views of the preponderant majority in the country. Even Mr. Shanmukham Chetty could not ignore the great volume of opinion in the country against the Agreement. He cannot claim the monopoly of honesty nor monopoly of knowledge and in order to prove his honesty he must make a public admission that the men who appeared before the Special Select Committee and opposed the Agreement not only were honest men but men who were equipped with knowledge of the subject to the point of mastery. It would be ridiculous to denounce the critics of the Ottawa Agreement as men who are ignorant or blinded by prejudice in their criticism, since most of their criticisms still remain unanswered and unrefuted.

* * * *

Sir George Schuster's plea for the acceptance of the Agreement on the ground of economic co-operation within the Empire I can only answer in the terms used by the "Economist" of London in one of its recent issues. "The Economist" in its righteous indignation denounces this balderdash of economic partnership as "debasing the Imperial connection for the purpose of mercantile bargaining." The tall talk of the Ottawa Agreement paving the way for the revival of world trade by helping first the countries within the Empire and then by the Empire helping other countries later is little short of self-conceit and self-complacency which are in no small measure responsible for the present sad economic plight of Great Britain. Lord Snowden speaking recently in London said that he only wished that the British Delegates to Ottawa would publicly confess what they were privately telling their friends "that Ottawa was a tragic failure." Instead of Ottawa creating good-will in the world which is so badly needed to-day, Ottawa has only let loose a hornets nest, the immediate effect of which is already being seen in the stiff-necked attitude of the United States of America on the question of War Debts. There are greater probabilities of the Ottawa Agreements proving a liability instead of an asset for the world, so far as the establishment of more friendly feeling and goodwill between the countries of the Empire and the outside world is concerned.

* * * *

Sir Abdur Rahim very appropriately chastised Mr. Mody for his support to the Ottawa Agreement. For the present the Cotton and Steel industries are well protected but let not the representatives of these two industries be deluded by their belief that in twelve months' time when the new constitution comes into operation and when the Minister for Commerce will be a member responsible to the new Assembly they will have an easy time over securing the renewal of protection they are enjoying to-day. The country would naturally remember that its well expressed feelings which cannot be a secret to Mr. Mody or to the representatives of the Tata Iron and Steel Company have been outraged by the way these two industries have thought fit to support the Agreement though the Agreement in the opinion of the country is on balance bound to prove deleterious to the interests of a number of nascent struggling industries in the country.

Notes of the Day

A Suggestion.

In an interview with the Associated Press Mahatma Gandhi states that he recognised Government's difficulties and that the question of his resumption of fast was settled for the time being. He had wired to Mr. Patwardhan, addressing him to suspend his fast and the latter had agreed. May we suggest in connection with these fasts that those in jail or outside should not embark upon this method of forcing the anti-untouchability issue without deep consideration of the utility and efficacy of this method? We venture to suggest that Mahatmaji will be well advised to consult the leaders of the Anti-Untouchability Movement before he embarks upon a fast again. His life is far too precious for the nation to be sacrificed through self-starvation for a cause, however noble, and he must not in the true interest of the cause he loves be ready to make this supreme sacrifice without consultation with those devoted men and women who, he knows, have been "stung into action" by his previous fast. We are confident they will be able to convince him that this extreme remedy is no longer necessary.

Very Meagre Indeed!

Mr. Hoover's observations in his message to Congress on the subject of disarmament have prompted the London "Times" to make the frank statement that ardent advocates of far-reaching reductions in armaments will regard the results to be obtained on the present record of the Geneva Conference as "meagre-indeed". The July resolutions of the Conference indicated that there was a keen desire on the part of the biggest Naval Powers to please America, as they are the very Powers heavily indebted to that country The resolutions evinced no anxiety to take drastic steps to secure all round reduction in armaments The Powers have agreed to certain self-imposed restrictions in the manufacture of particular classes of armaments but there is no evidence as yet that the issue should be effectively tackled.

Stronger Dose.

Bengal is to receive a stronger dose of repression. The recently passed Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act was drastic enough in all conscience. But the Rules promulgated by the Executive Council under the Act make a nearer approach to martial law regime. Some of them are as fantastic as they are arbitrary. One of these provides:

> Any person who is aware of the presence in his locality of any stranger shall forthwith report the fact to the nearest Magistrate, Military or Police Officer.

This rule extends to the whole of Bengal now. there must be thousands of persons who would be even normally moving about from place to place, and these must be strangers to lakhs of person in various localities. These lakhs of men have to run about "forthwith" to the nearest officer who may be ten miles off or be liable to the penalty of a fine or imprisonment. And many more officers will have to be appointed to receive reports from lakhs of informants and informers.

Partial Imprisonment.

More drastic rules have been devised for the district of Chittagong. Under one of these the District Magistrate may, by an order, direct the inhabitants or any class or section of the inhabitants of any area "to remain within their houses between sunset and sunrise on the day or for the period specified in the order." We do not know if any limit has been imposed upon the sweet will of the Magistrate in determining the period to be specified in the order. In any case it will be difficult, if at all possible for many of the people affected by the order to attend to their bread-winning work between sunset and sunrise or for doctors to attend to patients outside their own houses or for patients to be taken to doctors and hospitals unless the doctors and hospitals happen to be in the patient's houses. Do the Government realise what effect measures like these will have on millions both in and outside Bengal?

GOVERNOR PATS LOYAL PATELS OF BARDOLI

Says Congress Methods Are Destructive & Oppressive

C. D. MOVEMENT HAS CAUSED A LOSS OF RS 10 LAKHS

"The Civil Disobedience movement has cost the Bardoli Taluka Rs. 10 lakhs quite apart from incalculable harm, not capable of being estimated in money", said the Governor of Bombay addressing the Darbaris at Bardoli when he conferred 'sanads' on loyal patels.

The Governor denounced Congress methods and characterised it as "oppression of Indians by Indians". "The policy of the Congress His Excellency maintained was destructive and the weapons it uses were such as to make every Indian ashamed of himself.

The Governor in the course of his speech at the Darbar at Bardoli on Wednesday said.

It affords me very great pleasure to meet here to-day the Darbaris of Bardoli Taluka and the members of the Bardoli Taluka Local Board and to hear their views, more especially as I understand that this is the first time, since the Taluka became British territory, that a Governor of Bombay has visited it.

I realise that your difficulties have in part been due to economic conditions beyond your control—conditions which have affected the whole of India. But those difficulties were immensely aggravated by the political agitation which concentrated itself with particular force on these talukas and which has brought disastrous consequences to those cultivators who were so misguided as to be led away by the agitation of unscrupulous politicians.

C. D. MOVEMENT COSTS RS. 10 LAKHS LOSS

The preachers of civil disobedience induced, not so much by argument as by threats, many people to refuse to pay their land revenue and to leave their homes. As a result, the unfortunate cultivators lost their cattle and their crops, in some cases even their lands, and underwent hardships and discomforts which were entirely unnecessary and served no useful purpose whatsoever. The Civil Disobedience movement has cost Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal at least Rs. 10 lakhs, quite apart from the incalculable harm, not capable of being estimated in money, brought about by the paralysis of trade and the dissemination of a spirit of distrust, hatred and suspicion towards Government and its officers. It is sad to think that all this suffering and loss has been undergone for nothing.

Civil Disobedience has not and cannot advance India's cause, nor can it more than temporarily retard India's progress, because Government is proceeding unperturbed with its scheme of progressive self-government, the details of which are now being worked out at the Round Table Conference in London.

"OPPRESSION OF INDIANS BY INDIANS".

But if anything could have delayed the progress of India towards self-government, it would have been the happenings in Bardoli and in one or two other places in Gujarat. Nowhere in India was the oppression of Indians by Indians carried to greater lengths than here. The Congress organisers concentrated on Bardoli both men and money and if the large sums that were spent in bringing misery and degradation to Gujarat had been devoted to constructive work, your economic position would have been infinitely better than it is to-day.

CONGRESS DENOUNCED.

But the policy of Congress is destructive. It seeks to pull down and not to build up and, in pursuance of its aims, it does not hesitate to employ weapons of which any Indian should be ashamed. The weapon of social boycott which was ruthlessly employed in this taluka seeks to destroy social and family life and does not scruple to confuse the issues of religion and politics. How little effect such forms of coercion have on the minds and the hearts of the people is shown by the readiness with which the residents of Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal resumed friendly relations with Government and its officers as soon as the civil disobedience movement had been suppressed and I am glad to see how completely conditions have changed and how the people of this District are now able to go happily about their daily tasks without fear of molestation, either physical or mental.

ASSURANCE.

You will, I am sure, understand that so long as the residents of a taluka or a district continue to display open mistrust and hostility to Government; so long, in fact, as a campaign of seditious agitation is being carried on against Government, it becomes very difficult, indeed impossible, for Government to take effective steps to inquire into or remedy any grievances from which the inhabitants of that area may be suffering. But when these inhabitants maintain a friendly and loyal attitude, Government will always lend a sympathetic ear to their representations and, so far as the circumstances of the case and financial considerations permit will do whatever lies in their power to remove any real grievances which may be brought to their notice.

LAND REVENUE ARREARS.

I well understand that the efforts made by the land-owners of the Taluka and Mahal to demonstrate the complete change in their mental attitude towards Government by paying all the arrears which had accumulated over a long period must necessarily have caused them no small hardship and difficulty. It is also true that many of them have only to thank their own folly and credulity and their readiness to listen to the emissaries of Congress for their troubles But Government fully realise that those Khatedars who still have authorised arrears to pay are, for the most part, loyalists, who, in face of great difficulties have made a really honest effort to pay up their dues. In consideration of this and as a reward for their loyalty Government have been able to remit the authorised arrears for 1928-29 in Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal, amounting in all to a sum of Rs. 72,000. Government have done this in spite of the very serious financial stress through which the Presidency is now passing which makes it imperative for them to grasp most zealously every rupee which can legitimately belevied.

Yet in all the welter of discord and disloyalty which disfigured this taluka, there were many splendid instances of loyalty, faithfulness and discipline among those who were singled out for special attack. I refer to the Police and Revenue staffs, who firmly observed the principles of loyalty and discipline under circumstances of exceptional difficulty. In recognition of their loyal services, Government have decided that a Sanad conferring the right of hereditary Pateliship should be given to the following Patels:—

Morarji Naranji, patel of Patti,
Gulabbha Morarji, patel of Shahpor-Sarbho,
Gandabhai Nagarji, patel of Pers.
Parbhubhai Govindji, patel of Lakhanpor,
Parsho am Bechar, patel of Sejwad,
Mahmad Ibrahim, patel of Vankaner,
Imavatulla Hajratmia, patel of Valod,
Laskaria Mochda, patel of Dumkhal,
Vaja Thagia, patel of Vedchhi,
Rustomji Dorabji, patel of Bajipura.

I now desire to address myself particularly to the Taluka Local Board and to thank them for the loyal sentiments expressed in their address. Particularly, do I desire to congratulate their President, Mr. Nasirwanji Mota, on the ability with which the affairs of the Board have been conducted during his tenure of office and to assure him of my own and my Government's appreciation of the assistance which he has rendered to the District Magistrate in remoulding public opinion and bringing it over to the side of law and order.

Gentlemen, my pleasure at being among you to-day is a very genuine one, partly from a personal point of view and partly because I have always taken a great interest in the problem of the land. I know that the prosperity of the cultivators is fundamental to any true progress and I will do all I can to assist in the amelioration of the conditions of those who work on the soil.

Your Flesh Will Creep
WHEN YOU SEE
THE WHITE ZOMBIE

TO BE LET

ONE FLAT is TO BE LET to permanent Vegetarian Hindus in Raval Building, Lamington Road Opposite to Powell Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply: OWNER third floor.

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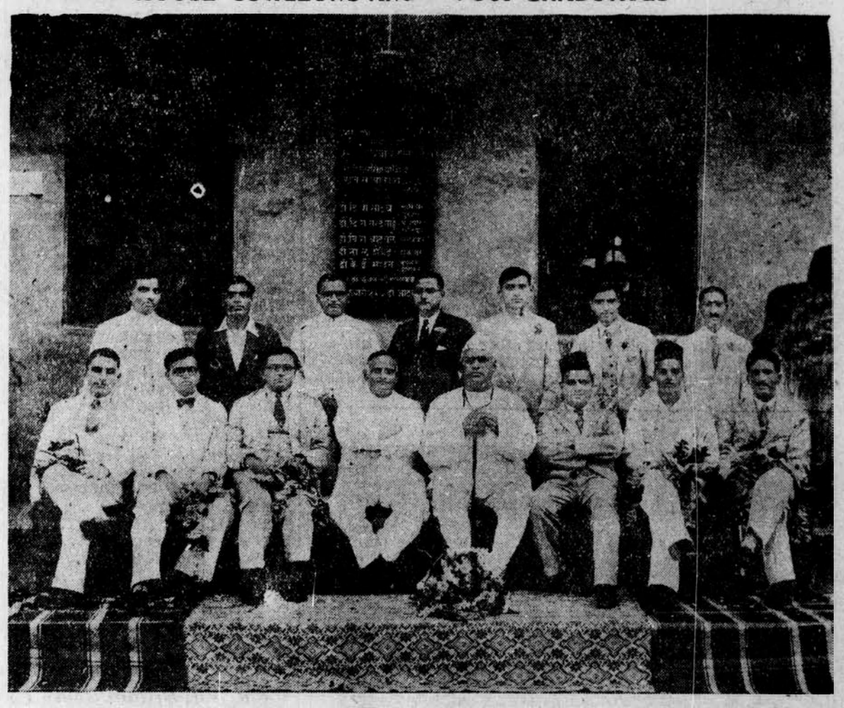

Sitting—Dr. Masani, Dr. Sathe, Dr. Vyas, Dr. Sardesai, Dr. Sathaye, Dr. Athavale. Dr. Oak and Dr. Azavedo.

A Benefit Performance was given in aid of this hospital yesterday night by the Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya, who staged for the occasion their popular play "Sadhwi Mirabai."

Surat Artware Exhibition Opened By Bombay Governor

Cottage Industry That Finds Employment For Over 30,000 Persons

The Governor in the course of his speech at the opening of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Surat on the 7th instant said:—

It gives Lady Sykes and me much pleasure to be present here and take part in the opening of the Exhibition of the indigenous Arts and Crafts of the Surat City and its neighbourhood.

With a view to helping the workers in arts and crafts, the Government of Bombay some time ago, as you may know, ordered a survey of the Artware industries of this Presidency to be carried out.

I am glad to note from the report what I had already thought to be the case, namely, that although Surat has ceased to be the capital of Gujarat it is still the foremost centre of arts and crafts in this Presidency. There are still made in Surat exquisite 'kinkhabs' beautiful laces and embroideries, intricate sandal wood and ivory carving work, excellent inlaid work, fine calico prints and enamelled silverware. And it is very gratifying to learn from the statement made in the address to which we have just had the pleasure of listening that some 30,000 people obtain their livelihood from these and other crafts.

CHANGE IN TASTE.

Owing to various causes in recent years the tastes of the patrons of these arts in India have, I understand, changed in respect of both designs and colour. They have been demanding other and new designs and patterns; but the artisans have not adapted themselves to the changes. The artisans have not also, as yet, made any definite effort to cater for foreign markets, and herein lies the obviously great value and importance of the institutions which help the artisans to learn new designs and attractive colour schemes. It has, therefore, given me much pleasure to hear of the excellent work which has been and is being done by the Surat Drawing and Design Class.

I have also noted with pleasure the assistance which the Surat Drawing and Design Class has been giving to the local artisans in the matter of designs and colour schemes. It has been found necessary that the artisans should also be helped technically, that is, in connection with improved appliances. Gold thread is the basis of your largest and most famed of cottage industries, namely, the making of 'kinkhab', 'Jari Dupetta' gold thread embroidered 'saris,' and 'sari' borders. For this reason, and in view of the fact that the manufacture of gold thread itself gives employment to some 9,000 people, the Department of Industries studied the machines in use for the manufacture of the thread and an improved type of gilding machine was devised and duly demonstrated in Surat last year. I understand that the machine was considered so satisfactory that several manufacturers have spent sums varying from Rs. 700 to Rs. 900 to buy the latest.

CENTRAL BUREAU.

You have suggested in your interesting address the value of establishing a Central Bureau of Information in Bombay. So far as commercial information is concerned, I understand that it is readily supplied by the Department of Industries. My Government, however, have had under consideration the question of the establishment of a Central Arts and Crafts Sales Bureau in Bombay together with an arrangement for the sale of artware products in England and elsewhere I believe that the consideration of this project will be greatly facilitated if a local arts and crafts selling organisation is established in Surat itself, to begin with. At present the difficulty which buyers, whether in Bombay or abroad, experience is that owing to many of the crafts being carried on on a cottage industry basis they are unable to place orders for such ware, and that it is even more difficult to repeat the orders or to obtain articles exactly according to sample. If, therefore, a sale a agency is organised in Surat for marketing Surat artwares people outside Surat and abroad will be able to purchase their requirements and he reasonably sure of obtaining satisfactory service. If the craftsmen themselves are unable to establish such a selling organisation on a co-operative basis it might even be possible to bring into existence a limited liability company for the purpose.

TEMPLE ENTRY CAMPAIGN IN BENARES

BOARD TO LAUNCH IT AFTER GURUVAYUR ISSUE IS SETTLED

BIRLA ON LEAGUE'S SCHEME

"After the Guruvayur issue is settled, we propose to take up the question of temple entry in Benares" said Mr. Ganshamdas Birla, when interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the future programme of the anti-untouchability Board. Here, as in Guruvayur, the procedure will be one of referendum and peaceful persuasion.

MAHATMA TO WRITE.

Mr. Birla disclosed a systematic scheme of propaganda for the Anti-Untouchability Board. It has been proposed to publish two weeklies from Delhi, one in English and the other in Hindi giving weekly progress report of the work in provinces. Mahatma Gandhi has promised regularly to contribute to the weeklies. It is hoped that leading papers in all provinces, (especially the vernacular press) will reproduce relevant extracts from them to help the cause of the Harijans.

TREMENDOUS CHANGE.

Proceeding, Mr. Birla said: "We are getting encouraging reports from all provinces. There has been a tremendous change during the past two months, and it is only when we compile and systematically put them in print, people will come to realise the magnitude of the change."

MAHATMA WILL NOT BUDGE

Questioned about the Guruvayur situation, Mr. Birla said that news of progress of referendum from Malabar was encouraging. But unless the Zamorin is prepared to accept and act according to the popular verdict, and "bona-fide" efforts are made to remove legal difficulties in the way of temple entry, Mahatmaji would not budge an inch. All efforts to avert the catastrophe of fast will not succeed unless Guruvayur issue is settled satisfactorily.

ERADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

How Students Can Contribute Their Mite

MAHATMA'S SUGGESTIONS

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA Dec. 7.

Mr. D. K. Tamhankar, B.A., (Hons.) interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda Jail at 12 noon, yesterday (Tuesday), with a view to ascertain the ways and means by which the College students can contribute their mite to the quota of anti-untouchability propaganda. He saw him conversing with Messrs. Thakkar, Sharma, etc., when their conversation was over he handed over his list of questions to Gandhiji. He was kind enough to answer them in detail. The questions and answers as exchanged between them are gven below:—

COLLEGIANS' DUTY

Q. What solid work can the College students do during the vacations?

A.—Educating the untouchables is, I think, the most important piece of work for the students to do. Lecturing, temple entry, opening wells, etc., to untouchables—these are not within the easy scope of the students. However, I take the word 'education' in the widest sense. Even before acquainting them with alphabet, it is quite essential to teach them the first principles of clean living and hygiene. The students are specially useful for this work. While dong so, each student should be careful to reform only one untouchable family and not to prance here and there. If their children are afraid to go to your houses, you can go to them and take them into confidence by giving them sweets, etc., This would lessen their fear and increase their enthusiasm for education.

CONFLICT WITH PARENTS.

Q:—What are the students expected to do in case of serious conflict with the parents? How far is it practicable and beneficial if the students are required to quit the home?

A:—Answer to this question depends more or less upon the mentality of the students concerned. If the students is cock-sure about the justice of the principles and has got sufficient 'Fire' in him, he won't care even to quit the home. And that cannot but have an abiding effect upon the minds of his parents. But the students who are not prepared to undertake this difficult path should try their level best to persuade their parents and other recalcitrant members of their families.

EFFECT ON STUDIES.

Q:—'Active propaganda by the students is bound to effect their studies'—How far is this in keeping with their primary duty?

A:—I do not think it beneficial that the students should further this propaganda at the cost of their studies. They should do this work during vacations or other leisure periods. The real object of vacations is to vacate the mind and to relieve it from the burden of memorising. But the students defeat the primary object of vacations and tax their memories even then. "Even I did not spend my vacations well." Spending vacations in doing this propaganda work will be a good programme.

Q:—We come across certain untouchables who are not only not willing to be admitted to homes of touchables, but positively resist it. In such a case, is it desirable to drag them inside or to try to change their mentality by sermons?

"DEHUMANISED."

A:—It is not a fact that the untouchables are really unwilling to enter the homes of the touchables. In fact, 'they are dehumanised.' They have no idea of their fundamental human rights. When they find the touchables, who oppressed them cruelly for hundreds of years, suddenly approaching them with sympathetic attitude, they naturally think that it is a 'trap' and that they want to harass them in a novel fashion. Even a son doubts the goodwill of his devilish father who has troubled him like anything for years together. How much more would the untouchables doubt the righteous intention—even though real—of the touchables, especially when they are grounded by them for centuries together? In these circumstances, you should not care for their apparent unwillingness but should convince them of your good motive and thus promote the righteous cause of anti-untouchability.

LEADERS INTERVIEW MAHATMA

"Untouchability" And "Untouchables" Defined

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Dec. 6.

Messrs. G. K. Devadhar, Pandit Kunzru, A. V. Thakkar and others had a long interview with Mahatmaji yesterday afternoon, when, it is learnt, they dscussed and defined among themselves, the words "untouchability" and "untouchables" for well-nigh two hours.

It is understood Mr. Thakkar, Secretary, A. I. Anti-untouchability League, is proceeding to-day to Malabar. He would tour the Malabar districts for about a week, in connecton with the Anti-untouchability propaganda work and he would then visit Madras.

Gandhiji's health is fast improving and it is stated, that he has gained 2 lbs. in weight, since he broke the fast the other day.

He is being interviewed by several people every day, when at least some of them, ask him the same questions that he has replied to, several times before.

One interviewer went out of his way to-day. He asked Gandhiji, what new programme should be carried out on a Gandhi Day. Mahatma refused to answer the question point-blank.

Gandhiji has expressed his opinion several times before, that no one should undertake a sympathetic fast at present, in connection with the question of temple entry or the removal of untouchability. And yet, it is understood, that he is receiving letters from some people intimating to him.

ASSEMBLY PASSES ORDINANCE BILL

(Continued from page 1.)

pass the Governors' Acts, thereby superseding the Legislature altogether. As for the present Bill, the Indian Public opinion was entirely opposed to it.

NO ENSURING OF PEACE AND ORDER.

"I am not an advocate of Civil Disobedience, having spent my whole life in the bar and bench helping the administration; but this is not the sort of administration which would ensure peace and order, nor ensure the smooth working of the constitution, though it may suppress certain manifestations for the time being."

Sir Abdur Rahim further contended that the Bill had general application to all people and not to one community or a section only, and asked the Government not to take advantage of the unfortunate communal feeling and pass legislation opposed to all reason. At any rate let them administer it with consideration and kindness and apply it against those only, who actually infringe law.

HOME MEMBER

CONGRATULATED

Mr. Arthur Moore, the leader of the European Group congratulated the Home Member and the Government on having taken the bold constitutional course of asking the house to pass this emergenry legislation instead of merely resting content with issuing of ordinances. He also congratulated the Assembly on the support which it had given to Government in their long labour on behalf of what was essentially a cause of public security and tranquility. There could be no better augury for the working of the new constitution than the obvious sense of responsibility displayed not only by the Central Legislature but also the Provincial Councils. The Provincial Councils had been passing supplementary security bills by large majorities and in some cases without even a division. And this house during the last fifteen months had been giving Government necessary powers to deal with abnormal situation.

AIM OF THE BILL

In this way the Legislatures had been interpreting the wishes of the great majority of the citizens of the country, and had given support to Government on their firm stand against lawlessness. This fact had proved that those who feared to give greater measure of responsibility and larger measure of self-Government to India were wrong and that the offer of responsibility did bring with it the sense of responsibility. The Bill aimed at curbing those forces which were opposed to the realisation of India's aspirations which were being deligently pursued in a friendly council at the Round Table Conferences. But Mr. Moore urged Government not to rest content with passing such a necessary security measure but to vigorously prosecute schemes for the creation of an Economic Council and the undertaking of an economic survey for the development of the resources of the country and hoped that Provincial Governments would follow suit.

CURBING NATIONAL SPIRIT

Mr. Syed Murtaza said that though the Bill was intended by Government to check crimes it would result in curbing the national spirit and torpedo public opinion. He desrecated the walkout from the Select Committee. If members had remained there, they would have done useful work. The Civil Disobedience Movement would never have been revived if the present Government had pursued Lord Irwin's policy and accepted Mr. Gandhi's offer of friendship. In his opinion no new law or additional powers to the police were necessary to deal with the Civil Disobedience Movement. If Government created more disaffection among people they would find it difficult to govern. He asserted that it was right for the people to picket places where wine was sold or prostitutes lived. Islam prohibited these vices.

Mr. Dalal supported the Bill as it did not affect the law-abiding citizens. This bill would be a monument presented by the Home Member, which would allow the tender plant of Self-Government to grow.

Mr. Bower in his maiden speech said that the Bill would be employed against people who were in a very small minority and would not affect the national spirit.

PEOPLE EMASCULATED

Uppi Sahib said that the chief cause of the present unrest was that British policy had emasculated the people.

Proceeding, Mr. Uppi Sahib mentioned the great service rendered by India during the Great War. India participated in the Great War not for her own benefit but for England who claimed that they were fighting for the liberty of the world. He asked what they got after the war—only repression!

HAIG ON PRESS PROVISIONS

Mr. Haig, Home Member, winding up the debate hoped that once these provisions were placed on the Statute book for a resonable period, there might as time went on be less and less necessity to use them. It had been repeatedly explained that sections dealing with boycott and picketing would only come into operation when active movement necessitated this form of protection. Regarding the administration of the Press Provisions, the Home Member repeated his promise to address local Governments. To a large extent he regarded the Bill as an insurance against a recrudescence of trouble and the less it was necessary to use those powers the better he and all Officers of Government be pleased. Proceeding, Mr. Haig struck a note of hope, and said "we have been passing through troublous times. It is difficult enough under any conditions of shift to balance the power in a vast country like India to set up a new system of Government, and to establish new political conception and relations. During the last few years, the more extreme elements, while claiming and genuinely believing that they were advancing the good of the country, had done all they could to impede the task and to destroy the foundations on which the new state is to be built, that is respect for law and liberty of action within the limits allowed by the lay" (hear hear.)

A MILD SURPRISE

Mr. Haig expressed mild surprise at Sir Abdur Rahim, to-day, taking credit to himself for the Assembly yesterday passing the Ottawa resolution while, as a matter of fact, he had opposed it on the basis that he was wanting the Government to show a spirit of co-operation. Perhaps Sir Abdur Rahim was impressed by the verdict of the Assembly and was now prepared to associate himself with those views.

Concluding Mr. Haig said that Government could not co-operate with those who were pursuing a policy clearly at variance with the interests of the country. Yet there was enough proof of co-operation at the Round Table Conference. If the menace which was typified in civil diobedience was once removed, they could go forward with confidence into a new era the prospect of which was widening before them. (Applause).

The Bill was passed by 56 votes to 31.

OTTAWA TARIFF BILL.

After lunch Sir Joseph Bhore introduced the Ottawa Tariff Bill and moved its reference to the select committee consisting of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Ranga Iyer; Sardar Santsingh, Mr. Thampan, Mr. Gunjal, Mr. Raju, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. Sadiq Hussain, Dr. Zaiuddin Ahmed, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Wajiuddin, Mr. James, Mr. Chinoy, Sir Suhrawardy, Dr. De'Souza, Mr. G. Morgan, Sir Zulfikarali Khan, Sir George Schuster, Sir Frank Noyce and Sir Joseph Bhore and to report on December 12.

Sir Joseph Bhore explained that the tariff schedule had been made keeping in view the interests of the consumers and the exchequer. As regards the supplementary agreement on Iron and Steel Government were satisfied that they possessed the necessary powers to implement this part of the agreement and would use their powers straight away if the necessity arose. He appealed to the House to let the Bill to go to a Select Committee at the earliest possible moment and assured Sir Abdur Rahim that he would warmly welcome any co-operation that was extended.

RANGA IYER'S ASSURANCE.

Mr. Ranga Ayer stressed the fact that every one who went into the committee went with the purpose of constructive criticism and not destructive purpose of wrecking it. He would take an uncompromising attitude in certain matters such as the soap industry. "While I would certainly give preference to British soap in consequence of our being within the Empire and in the hope of getting constitutional relations improved, I would at the same time insist upon the existing tariffs being maintained and the tariff raised against Non-Empire nations."

MOTION CARRIED

There was no other speaker and the motion of Sir Joseph Bhore was carried amidst cheers.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Leader of the House announced that when the report of the Select Committee arrived on Monday he would request the Chair to suspend the rules to enable the report being taken up for discussion on the 14th.

Government business on Monday and Tuesday would be to consider the Bengal Outrages and Terrorists Bill, the Haj Bill, Pledging of Children's Labour Bill, Murshidabad Bill and the introduction of Bills amending the Merchant Shipping Act and Auxilary Forces Act.

The Assembly adjourns till Monday.—A. P.

Madras—The Governor of Madras accompanied by Private Secretary and A.D.C. returned to Madras from a tour in Vizagapatam.—A. P.

Madras—Mr. Adam Hajee Mohamed, a merchant, has been appointed the Sheriff of Madras for te ensuing-year.—A. P.

Dr. S. N. Moos with Prof. G. S. Rao and other members of the Schools Committee snapped at the nature Study Conference opened at Gilder Tank Compound.

A group of girls interested in nature study

PROVISION FOR CHITTAGONG FORCES

Bengal Council Votes Grant

CALCUTTA. Dec. 7.

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Woodhead, Finance Member, the Bengal Council to-day granted Rs. 2,10,000 including a token sum of Re. 1 to cover expenditure in excess of voted grant on account of persons dealt under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and detained outside jails in Bengal and to meet expenditure of the military forces stationed at Chittagong and other places in Bengal.

The House rejected by 25 votes to 37 the token cut of Mr. Hassan Ali criticising Government policy as regards stationing of military force in various places in Bengal and thereby incurring unnecessary expenditure in this time of economic crisis in the country. A majority of Mahomedan and Hindu members voted for the cut motion.

RULED OUT.

A point of order raised by Mr. Shanti Shekhareswar Roy whether the local council was competent to consider any demand in connection with the military which uder the devolution rules was a central subject was ruled out by the President.

Later, the House accepted a special motion of Khan Bahadur Abdul Momin (retired Commissioner), recommending to Government to take steps to give effect to as many of the recommendations of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee as possible in the Provincial Budget for 193-34.—A. P.

RETURN TO BIMETALLISM

Lord Hudson On Its Benefits

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Urging in the House of Lords, the desirability of considering the return to bimetallism at the forthcoming Economic Conference Lord Hudson contended that Britain had done much to destroy the value of silver by closing Indian mints to silver and placing the rupee on gold basis, thereby reducing the standard of living of half the inhabitants of the world. He attributed the present political position in India to economic causes and said that if bimetallism was adopted on a ratio of twenty to one it would increase Indians purchasing power, benefit British exporters, raise prices and facilitate debt payments.—Reuter.

NAGAR CONGRESS CONVICTIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 7.

This morning two "Congress" volunteers raided the banned 'chhatralaya'. They were arrested and brought before the Magistrate who sentenced them to six months rigorous imprisonment each under Section 17 (1).

Mr. Ishwarlal Govardhandas Veragiwalla of Surat who was in Visapur jail suffering from typhoid died here to-day.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

Good Response To Invitations

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 7.

As December 10 and 11, dates of the forthcoming Muslim Conference at Lucknow are approaching, arrangements for it have been taken in full swing.

A Reception Committee has already been formed with Choudhry Khaliquzzaman as its Chairman and Syed Zakir Ali its Secretary.

Interviewed Choudhary Khaliquzzaman said that the invitations issued by the Raja Saheb of Salimpur for this Conference were receiving good and satisfactory response. Many Muslim organisations such as All-India Khilafat Committee, All-India Ahrar Party, All India Muslim Youth Conference and Jamiatul Ulema Hind and many prominent Muslim members of the Central and Provincial legislatures have already intimated their decision to participate in this Conference.

A public meeting of Lucknow Muslim was held this afternoon and it passed unanimously resolutions supporting Allahabad Conference proposals.

Instructions To Secretaries

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

Dr. M. Mahmudallah, Secretary, All-Parties Muslim Unity Conference, Lucknow, announces that it is now certain that the All-Parties Muslim Conference will be held at Lucknow on 10th and 11th December.

Invitations are being issued by Mr. Zaker Ali. Mr. M. Kasam Ali presides. Provincial Secretaries of Muslim Nationalist parties are called upon to elect five representatives from their provinces.

Chaudry Khalilzuzzam also announces that there will be a meeting of the Muslim Nationalist Party and elected members attending both should communicate with Mr. Kasam Ali at Salempur House.—A. P.

Muslim Legislators On Unity Formula

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

It is understood that the Muslim Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State held a meeting last evening, when the Allahabad Unity Formula was discussed.

Majority were of the opinion that no purpose could be served by examining the subject as the Muslim opinion stood definitely for Separate Electorates.

The annual Session of Jamiatul-Ulema-I-Hind of Cawnpore will be held at Calcutta on December 25 and 26.

The Allahabad decisions, and the Alwar and Kazi Courts question will form part of the agenda.—A. P.

C. P. TRIANGULAR CRICKET SCORE

Mahomedans All Out For 164

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

The following are the scores of the C. P. Triangular Cricket:—

MOHAMEDANS.— Ist Innings.

Quadir, c Major b Rao	9
S. K. Razak, l.b.w., Irani	17
Rahman Pasha, l.b.w. Irani	68
Muzaffer Beg l.b.w. Mehta	2
Lateef b Mehta	7
Hafiz c R. Pocha b Irani	12
Hanif b Amrolliwalla	14
S. H. Razak b Mehta	3
M. Nasir c Tata, b Irani	12
Fazle Azim c Tata, b Rao	11
Siddique Alli (not out)	3
Extras	5
Total	164

PARSIS.—Ist Innings.

Major b Mujaffer Beg	10
Buxy b Mujaffer Beg	9
A. Tata (not out)	15
R. Pocha (not out)	2
Extras	6
Total (for 2 wkts.)	42

What Will Britain Reply To Persia ?

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Persian Government's reply to the British Government's protest against cancellation of Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession is understood to have been considered by the Cabinet to-day.

It is not doubted that the note shows that Persian Government persists in the view that it is fully entitled to end the concession.

The British Government's decision with regard to further steps is expected to be announced in Parliamentary answers.—Reuter's Special.

Harijan Uplift Movement In Thana

(From A Correspondent.)

BHIWANDI, Dec. 6.

A meeting of prominent people from Caste Hindus and Harijans was held at Thana on 4th instant under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Naik of Bandra. The circular issued by the All-India Anti-Untouchability League was considered and it was decided to form a district branch of the same for the Thana District.

A committee consisting of Mr. A. J. Karandikar as Chairman, Mr. C. R. Shroff Ex-M.L.C. as Vice-Chairman and Mr. D. W. Raut as Secretary in addition to members representing different Talukas of the District was appointed to carry out the work of the League.

THIS YEAR OF GRACE FROM GAMES

Women started to play games with a male-permitted mild form of pat-ball with straw boater hats perched on bird's nest hair at an angle which assumed husbands, brothers or fathers that the players could hardly exert themselves, writes Princess Paul Troubetzkoy.

There was some form of taboo on the subject of women taking exercise from the point of view of the late Victorian and Edwardian head of the house.

For many years most women after 17 really began to believe that some dire catastrophe would happen to their fragile mechanism if they broke into a run even if the house was on fire.

Nevertheless, the War abbreviated hems and Lenglen turned the T in pat-ball to Tennis.

Whether her skirts—or lack of skirts, as they seemed then, even after the War, made Lenglen the Tennis Star or her success permitted her such emancipation has never been decided, but she began the Great Undressing movement which permitted women to enter the field of sport seriously, considering it as a new world to conquer.

THEY LAUGHED.

After Tennis—Squash.

For years men laughed at the idea of the possibility of it ever becoming a woman's game.

"Far too hard," they said. "Too fast . . . too strenuous."

It was a male privilege—or, should one say, perquisite—to work off that morning-after-the-bachelor-party feeling with strenuous "Squash," and a Turkish or Shower bath o massage to follow.

Squash courts were deemed "Private, Men only," even in the few country houses which had them.

But now, women have taken up the game, and it is growing in favour with them daily.

The next step must surely be for women to take up the "Pelota."

Pelota is perhaps the most graceful came which the human race has ever played. Its origin, although it is nominally called Basque, is lost in the mists of antiquity. The ancient Greeks played it and its best professional players come from Greece to this day.

They are generally engaged to play in Cairo, which city has always adomned the game and which can afford to pay the huge sums the expert professional Pelota player can demand.

For women who wish, either for slimming or health, to play a hard game, Pelota should be ideal. There is not a movement nor an attitude which the body adopts during the course of play which might not be a pose copied from the antique in tis most perfect form.

The nearest approach to its classic grace is the Russian Ballet.

FRIEZE TO LIFE.

Watching the players, one becomes convinced that they are from some ancient frieze which has suddenly become animated.

Swimming, tennis, golf, squash, dancing, riding—whatever the form of sport which women have taken up—all in their turn must develop the muscles.

In many cases, by increasing the contour, they defeat the object which had been in view—slimming.

A muscular outline is seldom gracious, and even the Prima Ballerina needs the veiling glamour of the footlights to temper the knotted muscles of hard-trained calves.

But Pelota needs quick feet and suppleness of waist, the graceful follow-through of the discus-thrower: the swift turn of a dancer. Hurling the ball requires balance and poise.

All of which can only add to a graceful carriage and give that repose which is the result of perfectly trained muscles under complete control.

So, after Squash—Pelota.

Bombay Yarn Market

FURTHER DECLINE IN PRICES

Buyers Adopt Waiting Attitude

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

In sympathy with further decline in prices of Raw material during the past week, prices in all kinds of yarns under undergone a decline to the extent of quarter anna per lb. alround, with very limited business doing. Turnover during the week has been very restricted and almost all the dealers were more inclined to sell off their holdings owing to the declining tendency of the market whereas buyers have been rather scarce. The War Debt problem has become increasingly serious and it has naturally affected all principal markets of the world in almost all commodities and has created an amount of nervousness amongst all markets. The Yarn market is naturally not free from such a nervousness which has been evident amongst dealers and consumers particularly during the last few days. As usual in declining markets buyers have adopted a waiting attitude and do not seem inclined to make any purchases except for immediate requirements. Reports from consuming districts are far from favourable and demand all over the country seems to have been stagnant at the moment. The future tendency of the market seems to be rather uncertain and much more will depend upon the course of the Cotton Market during the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Owing to Japanese and Shanghai competition, prices for English yarns realized are very low and much below the replacing costs. Fresh forward business is entirely out of question. In spot goods declare have been losing very heavily.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have declined to the extent of quarter anna per lb. alround in all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns in sympathy with Cotton and owing to very limited offtake from consuming districts. It is reported that there have been heavy arrivals at Madras Ports of Japanese Single and Mercerized yarns and in the absence of satisfactory demand prices have been declining in all consuming districts. Forward business has been very limited and although Import Houses have been quoting somewhat lower prices, the ready rates are much too low and do not admit of any important forward business. There have been violent fluctuations in Sampin as well as in Exchange.

ART SILK YARNS.

During the past week Italian Syndicate have raised their prices further to the extent of one anna per lb., in all kinds and qualities owing to further sharp decline in Dollar Sterling Cross Rate. Sales of Syndicate yarns are however very small probably because there are enough stocks in the consuming districts and the present rates are found unsuitable to the consumers owing to keen competition from Japanese and Shanghai Artificial Silk cloth. The Japanese Art Silk yarn rates remain more or less unchanged and forward business has been practically nil. The future tendency of the market depends upon the Japanese quotations and if the Japanese rates are lowered down which is not improbable, the Syndicate will have to revise their idea of prices.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been practically no sales of importance during the week by our Mills on account of declining tendency of the market and although some of our Mills are inclined to make sales at cut rates, buyers for big quantities are difficult to find. It seems as if people have lost confidence in the present level of prices and they prefer to wait and watch further developments before making any purchases. Consuming districts have also reported weak markets with a very limited demand, although the present time is a time for very satisfactory demand in all Indian markets. It is also reported that the up-country Mills have got big stocks of yarn and cloth and in view of the present uncertainty it is very likely that the rates will be reduced by them to meet whatever small demand they come across from the consuming districts. On the whole the tendency is distinctly easy and although the present prices appear to be low, so long as demand does not show any definite improvement, there is room for a further decline in prices.

GURUVAYUR AND REFERENDUM

Gandhiji Blesses Director's Efforts

CALICUT, Dec. 7.

In connection with the Guruvauoor temple entry campaign, Mr. Gandhi has wired to Mr. Madhavan Nair, Director of Referendum, blessing the campaign and asking them to arrive at truth.

The Zamorin of Calicut has received a telegram from Sankaracharya of Kamamoti Pittam desiring him to maintain the present attitude and preserve the Hindu religious customs, and urging him not to accept referendum.

A Guruvayoor message says that Mrs. Kasturabai Gandhi and Shrimati Urmila Devi have been fully engaged in connection with the Anti-Untouchability propaganda since their arrival here. Mr. C. Rajagopalachary has also returned to Guruvayoor and is keeping in close touch with the local leaders.—A. P.

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Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour, all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Manufacture Market And Technique Of Indian Films

(By Our Art & Dramatic Critic)

The increase of import duties on the raw-films touches a financial aspect in the manufacture of Indian films which the Ottawa Pact has, more less, fully exposed. And, for the moment, it would be ineffective practically to mention other aspects of film production in India. But the problems of the markets for Indian film have not been for some time seen the full light it should receive. The views of Douglas Fairbanks reported recently in an interview, are instructive in more than one sense.

* * * *

He maintained that: "no technique was bad so long as the audience was pleased. It was no good to compare Indian technique with American or German technique. Every country had a different technique. Indian producers had to make pictures that would please Indian audiences. So long as the audiences were pleased the technique was alright. The primary concern of the producer was to make money by pleasing the audience. Hollywood had to please the whole world, and that was why American technique was far better and their standard of production was 'of a more, catholic appeal. Of course, there was always room for improvement in every technique."

* * * *

I hope the distinction is not lost upon his many admirers and imitators in this country. Douglas Fairbanks, like Charlie Chaplain, happens to belong to the new community fervently interviewed about their views.

* * * *

And since the community or rather its shining lights have made up their mind to speak and discuss, the world and its affairs in general the world in general certainly responds.

* * * *

But Douglas Fairbanks has been in the interview led to talk shop. Consequently, it has been of more than mere academic interest. He has given his reason why American technique in films was "far better" and their standards of more "catholic appeal". I believe Indian film producers will think over this and digest the compliment for what it is worth.

* * * *

Discussing markets for Indian picture, he said,

"that pictures with Indian background, if they were really good, could find a market in foreign countries. Peoples of other countries were interested to know about the life, culture, history etc., etc., of Hindus and Muslims of India as well. Douglas added that the wealth of natural scenery in India, like the Himalayas, etc., could also be used for making pictures of an educational value that would appeal to a great many people. Such pictures relating to other countries, e.g., "Chang", "Africa Speaks', "East of Bornea" and others, had been greatly successful and there was no reason why the same should not be for India."

We have heard often about the "international" pictures of the producers in India. Were they "really good" according to the Fairbank's standard?

* * * *

Douglas Fairbank's views about the background sets and screen stories are of course, the commonplace of every studio abroad But it is essential they should be known here.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 and 10 P. M.

SYLVIA SIDNEY

IN

"LADIES OF THE BIG HOUSE"

A Paramount Super Production

THE EMPIRE

6-30 and 10 P. M.

ENGLAND'S TWO MOST POLISHED COMEDIANS

RALPH LYNN

TOM WALLS

in

"THARK"

THE EMPRESS

6-30 and 10 P. M.

THE GREAT SUBWAY MURDER MYSTERY.

"SUBWAY EXPRESS"

With

JACK HOLT

AILEEN PRINGLE.

RAMON NOVARRO SPEAKS OF HAPPINESS

GREATEST INSPIRATION IN MUSIC AND RELIGION

(BY PAUL HOLT)

We come now to that world-famed figure of romance, the screen's most delightful lover. Let us forget all about that dark-eyed boy who fought bitterly for years; for success; let us forget the days he was a dancer (not a very good one) and a waiter (not a very expert one). Let us talk about this man, Ramon Novarro, as he is to-day.

But for the moment, just let us go back to that flat where we discovered him last week. As he is talking to us he will take off those desperate dark glasses he wears in the street to protect himself from the limitless goodwill of his countless fans; and the betting is a million dollars to an old programme that the next thing he will do is to bring out an old dressing-gown to wear.

It is very faded and torn, I regret to say, at the pockets. But you will forgive that when you hear that he first wore it in 'Omar Khayyum,' all those years ago. ..... and has worn it ever since. Some people believe in horseshoes, or white heather or toy black cats; Ramon Novarro's talisman of good fortune is his old, torn dressing-gown.

BOYISH SMILE.

And directly he puts it on you will find a change come over the man. In place of the automatic formality that is always present when film stars "talk for publication," you will begin to notice an occasional flash of that dazzling, boyish smile.

'Novarro is a guileless man; he suspects nobody; if he feels you are being frank with him, he will readily open his heart to you.

Now, under the benign influence of that old dressing-gown and your own patent goodwill (you just can't help liking him) let us listen to what he has to say about himself You will readily appreciate, of course, that a man talking about himself (and particularly such a man as Novarro) is quite certain to underestimate his own virtues and to make out that his achievements are really rather ordinary So I am going to take the liberty of interrupting his story occasionally to put him right and also to advise you of the exact significance of what he is saying.

This is how Ramon Novarro tells the story of his career:—

"I went into pictures in 1921."

A pause for thought. While he is thinking. I reflect that all good Hollywoodsmen talk about "breaking into pictures"; never "getting on the screen."

"When I first saw myself on the screen I was very disappointed. Even my mirror never revealed and betrayed the faults that become evident under the close scrutiny of the camera."

Can't you picture the young Novarro, sitting quietly in the projection room, watching his first "rushes" in an agony of apprehension His nose? Terrible? And that profile! Where, oh, where can it have ever come from?

"The turning point in my life was when Rex Ingram saw my work in 'Omar Khayyam' and decided to give me a real chance in "The Prisoner of Zenda."

On that one incident turned Ramon's whole chance of world fame and he admits it all thus ..... simply.

And now ..... his views on life and love and marriage, good luck and bad. They are very simple and somehow strangely, austerely matter-of-fact.

"My idea of happiness is to be successful in your limitations, looking back on your spent years with no regrets. I know nothing of marriage, but I do not believe that it would endanger a career if it were a happy one.

FACED STARVATION.

I cannot say I have had hard luck ..... I have faced starvation and suffered from want, but it was through force of circumstances. Luck had nothing to do with any of my misfortunes.

"But again, I cannot say that I have experienced good luck ..... What I have gained I have worked for. I am lucky only to have been born into a blessed family."

You might go so far as to think that there was a trace of smugness in these last sentences if it were not for the overpowering sincerity that lies beneath what Ramon Novarro is saying to us. Novarro has never in his life put his tongue in his cheek. He speaks just exactly what he means, simply and fearlessly, on any subject under the sun, from, say, religion to talkie technique; as a consequence he has been accused violently from some quarters throughout the last ten years of lacking entirely a sense of humour.

This is quite untrue; because he speaks fearlessly, it does not mean to say that he cannot laugh. Novarro on occasions has as pretty a wit as Lowell Sherman. Admittedly his inclination when the lighter side of life crops up is towards practical joking, and all boyish forms of humour, but the fun is there just the same.

GOOD TIME.

Here is a pretty fair example of what Ramon considered to be a really good time:—

"My funniest experience," he says, "was being arrested for posing as myself at the showing of 'Ben Hur' in Paris."

I can just imagine Novarro, where other young men would have been unbearably flushed with the awful magnitude of their world-wide success, having the time of his life pretending to be himself! A man who talks that way cannot be accused of any lack of a sense of humour.

Now turn with me for a moment from gay to grave:

"My brother's death," says Novarro, "was the saddest moment of my life."

Novarro, throughout the whole of his career, has held the unity and the sanctity of his family life high in front of his eyes. You remember he says: "I am luck only to have been born into a blessed family."

Ramon Novarro's only pride, apart from the pride of good workmanship, which he has achieved through years of hard, cruelling study in the studios, is in his blessed family—and no man's pride could be a higher.

"I know nothing of marriage" says Novarro. And that too is true There has been only one romance and that was far more sensational than ever you can guess, bht I will tell you about that next week.

Let me finish Novarro's "statement of life" now in his own words and then we will go on to another man's story of him. Novarro finishes his confession just as simply as he began it:

"Music and religion have been my greatest inspirations," he says. "Experience has taught me to dream with my head in the clouds, but to keep my feet firmly planted on the ground; not to look too high nor too low; to meet facts as such and not indulge in idealistic theories beyond the point of practicability. I am, in a way, superstitious. I wish now for greater accomplishment, to do something really worth while through my individual efforts, perhaps to create a musical composition of outstanding merit."

DIFFERENT LOOK

Always when you are talking to Novarro, you will see a different look in his eye when he speaks of music. Please do not misunderstand me; he is not discontented with his lot. He loves film making for itself alone—not just because it has given him fame. He knows more about the technical side of his business than any other star I know. His talent for picture-making is so considerable, that in his latest contract he signed with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, a clause stipulated that addition to starring in so many pictures over the next three years, he should direct a certain number himself. Nobody was more delighted with this clause than Novarro.

But all the same, if life could be changed by the wave of a wand, Novarro to-day would be a great singer. He even threw up his job once, left Hollywood on a long holiday and went to Berlin to study for operatic roles; and he played two roles, too, before he came home. If you were to ask him to-day what he would wish to be more than anything in the world, he would tell you the leading tenor at the Metropolitan in New York. But in telling you that, he would be false to himself, for has he not just said: "to meet facts as such and not indulge in idealistic theories beyond the point of practicability?"

Novarro's voice is beautiful, clear, liquid, and warm; he can sing a folk song of his own people better than anybody else I have heard, but he could not take in operatic tenor's voice. He does not possess the necessary aggressiveness in the quality of his voice. His song is too charming. But that is Novarro's dream.

A few weeks ago in London I met a man who used to be famous and in the days of his fame watched Novarro climb to a higher pinnacle than he has ever reached. His name is Francis X. Bushman. You remember him? He was the magnificent Messala of Ben Hur. Five years ago he was the handsomest man on the screen, and one of its greatest and most dignified figures. But in the five years that have passed since the great days of Ben Hur, Hollywood has fallen into the habit of forgetting him.

HATED TRICKERY.

Bushman struck me as being an honest man who hated trickery and compromise. He told me quite frankly that he had left Hollywood because he could not stand the "dirty tricks" they used in film making. Naturally I asked him about those Ben Hur days, and he told me one of the most dramatic stories to which I have ever listened.

He told me that when he was chosen for the part of Messala he had a terrible misgiving that it would ruin him, but he went on with it because he was proud. The first man to be chosen for the leading part was Rudolph Valentino, his next-door neighbour. Valentino was delighted at the chance of playing such a spectacular part. But Bushman, knowing him well, went to him and begged him not to play the part. Valentino was astonished. He could not understand what Bushman meant until the latter said to him:

"My boy, if you play this part, you will make it so great that every part you play after it will be an anti-climax and gradually you will be forgotten and your career will be ruined and wasted."

Valentino was so impressed by this, that to the astonishment of all Hollywood, he threw up the part and it was given to young Ramon Novarro.

Now comes the queer part of this story. Things happened to Bushman just exactly as he had predicted. He made the part of Messala so great that nothing he did after that was considered as good as his Messala. But Novarro, who made an even more sensational success with his youth, franknkess, and boyishness than Valentino could ever have done, defied these superstitions. Instead of growing less famous he grew more so as the years went by. Instead of his films being less successful, they grew more so. Not even the talkies interrupted his career.

Bushaman thinks and I think too that Ramon Novarro is one of the trumortals of Hollywood.—"Film Pictorial."

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Aspiring Artistes

MUST LEARN LANGUAGES

(By Betty Stockfield)

When the sound picture arrived the film industry entered a phase, the most momentous in its history. As the world knows, dialogue revolutionised the screen, and a demand arose for a vastly different type of artist to those required in the silent days.

Good voices were, of course, essential, but several far-seeing stars realised also that success in the future could be assured if they made a careful study of languages.

When I was young I did not want to learn any language except our own—and believe me, I had quite enough difficulty with that. My mother insisted, however, and to-day I cannot be sufficiently grateful to her for her persistent determination.

At the present time I am busy working on a film in Budapest which is being made in French. During my career I have starred in several French films and have made talkies in three languages, and this has done much to aid me towards success.

I should advise young people who believe in their screen future to study languages as hard as they can. As everyone knows, screen success does not come easily and the path to stardom is a stony one.

We must remember that in these days there are scores of capable actors and actresses, and it is only the "plus" quality in personality or intelligence some others haven't got, that distinguishes the star.

The day may come in the life of any extra, when opportunity thunders at the doors—a vacant part which only a linguist could fill.

Those are the "breaks" that are the stepping stones to stardom.

One can picture the dismay of famous stars in America when the talkie revolution swept over the land, and caught them unprepared. There were dozens of screen favourities who could not speak good English.

They had to set to work immediately and master the art of speaking, and this way by no means easy.

CAREERS WRECKED.

The careers of some of them were wrecked on the sound tracks, and they have never been able to climb back. Others, of course, were more successful, but the percentage of failures was high.

In even more parlous state were foreign stars, who had made great names in silent pictures. They had to face the herculean task of learning a new language. One of the most prominent was Emil Jannings, but he was a man of such adaptability and courage, that he mastered the difficult job. Mr. Jannings, however, succeeded where hundreds of others failed.

The success of Lillian Harvey demonstrates that there is opportunity for English actresses in the Continental studios. Personally, although I have tremendous faith in the British film industry, I feel sure that the Continent will play a very prominent part in the film world of the future.

The industry abroad is not a closed market, open only to the nationals of one country, any more than the studios of Britain and America are closed to foreign talent.

It must be realised that it is most difficult for British studios to absorb the thousands of excellent artists now qualified for jobs.

We have to look around and find what other markets await our talent. The Continent wants good artists, and there are many openings for English people. Not, of course, that I approve of the exportion of our talent, but in the present state of the industry we cannot all hope to find work in England.

To take the other side, we should remember that on the Continent the vast majority of the better class people have a working knowledge of several languages. The Germans are particularly good linguists, and I know few German stars who are not sufficiently proficient at English to be able to work in an English studio.

An excellent example was Conrad Veidt, who co-starred with Lillian Harvey in "Congress Dances". He will soon be seen in the new British film "Rome Express".

THE STRANGE PEOPLE.

Perhaps those of you who have travelled, have been surprised at the reliance English people place on the nationals of whatever place they happen to be visiting for interpretation. There is, after all, a good deal of truth in the story of the Englishman who visited France and complained of the ignorance of the people. "Why," he remarked, "the poor devils can't even speak English."

The reason is, I think, to be found in the fact that in this country we do not take languages seriously enough. I have told you that it took a tremendous effort to make me learn other tongues and I think most of us are the same.

This is wrong, because the standards of educaton in England are higher, probably, than anywrere else in the world, and our people have a natural ability which should help them to mastery of languages.

Nowadays the nations of the world are so closely linked that languages have become almost an essential of our daily life. The business men with interests abroad, who rely on an interpreter, take a chance. It is the same with a film artist. The chance the artist takes is the chance of losing a job, and that is a very important consideration these days. --"Picturegoer."

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NO UNDERTAKING OR TIME LIMIT

Hoare On Indianisation

POPULAR DEMANDS ON DEFENCE PROBLEMS IGNORED

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Round Table Conference discussion on Defence Finance and connected questions concluded to-day with a statement by Sir Samuel Hoare who said that it appeared from some speeches that there was a feeling that there was extravagance in the defence expenditure of India and that it would be perfectly possible to cut down the Defence item with a view to meeting some difficult questions of Federal finance

NOT EXCESSIVE

Sir Samuel very carefully examined the question and said that while they would go on trying their utmost to economise in every possible way he did not believe that the system of Indian defence or expenditure on it was in the main excessive. Further, it would be out of question for any responsible Government to take some theoretical figure for the defence expenditure and say there and then that that was going to be the figure of federal expenditure on the defence of India.

NO DEFINITE FIGURE.

Whether it be the British Government or responsible Indian Government or whether it be advisers from Indian States facing the problem of defence and keeping always in mind what had been admitted by every speaker in those debates, namely, that nothing must be done to endanger the safety of India, no one could possibly give to the Conference or India or the world outside a definite figure upon which the expenditure on defence could be estimated. The expenditure must depend upon conditions at the time. and it might be, and they hoped it would be, that they would see a general lowering of the defence expenditure and the lessening of risks in the world, in Europe and Asia.

VARYING.

But whether at any future time or now, it is equally essential that the figure of expenditure must depend upon the needs of the security of India. That was a figure that would vary from time to time and could not be finally or semi-finally stated at that or any other time. It had been admitted by every speaker in the debate that the sole responsibility for Indian defence must be the responsibility of the Governor-General. It was expected by every member of the Conference that they should attempt to obtain the greatest possible co-operation between the Governor-General and his advisers on the one hand, and responsible Ministry and the Legislature on the other. It was only when they came to the methods of applying those two principles, that differences of opinion had shown themselves first of all in the field of Governor-General's responsibilities.

INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

There was one proposal that might, if they were not careful, cut across it. It was the desire of a section of the Conference that no troops should be employed outside India without the previous consent of the Indian Legislature. That sounded reasonable, when it was considered that Indian lives and treasure were at stake, but it might cut very directly across the Governor-General's responsibilities. It was quite conceivable, to take one instance, that the defence of India would be best carried out outside the boundaries of India and the Governor-General ought to have the sole responsibility in a case of that kind, to say whether or not Indian troops should be employed.

SOLELY FOR INDIAN DEFENCE

The Conference might be reminded that Indian troops would only be employed for the express purpose of the defence of India. If there was a question of their employment for Imperial purposes other than Indian purposes, then the Imperial revenues would be called upon to pay.

Sir Samuel reminded that a Tribunal composed of British and Indian judges was at present investigating the obligations of Indian revenues for defence purposes both from the view-point of Imperial revenues being called upon to pay for the training of British troops and also from the view-point of Indian revenues which were at present being used for Imperial purposes. He suggested that it was better to await the verdict of the Tribunal, always keeping in mind the word of caution just expressed.

INDIAN SANDHURST.

To turn to another point in which there was some danger, though perhaps, not a very great danger of the Governor-General's responsibility being impinged upon. A proposal had been made that Indian Sandhurst should not only be discussed, but should be dependent on the vote. They wanted to obtain the interest of the Indian legislature on the question of Sandhurst and training. A much better way to effect that result would have been to have had certain number of members of the Legislature stay on the Management Committee, and that suggestion was now made to the representatives of India and also to the representatives of the Indian States.

INDIANISATION.

Then there is the wider question of Indianisation. There were invited here and now to state their programme and give almost an undertaking that at a particular date, the whole Indian Army would be Indianised. They could not act that way. With the best will in the world, nobody could give an undertaking of that kind. They had to take into account a number of very important things and some of them very obscure factors; for instance, the question of expenditure. The Indian unit would cost much less than the British unit. But at the same time, while Indianisation was going on and the experiment was still being tried, probably the expenditure would be higher rather than lower.

NO UNDERTAKING.

Then there was the over-riding question of military efficacy. They were making experiments, which they hoped, would succeed with goodwill and desire to make it succeed. But no one at present could say, looking over the period of years how completely it was going to succeed; still less how quickly. What effect, for instance, was it going to have upon the general standard of the Indian Army; how soon were those cadets who had just entered the Indian Sandhurst for the first time going to qualify themselves in years to come for promotion in higher ranks.

EFFICIENCY BOGEY.

Those were questions suggested to the Conference upon which nobody could dogmatise at present.

The most they could do was to state quite categorically that their policy was a policy of Indianisation in as large a measure as was consistent with efficiency.

They had shown their goodwill in setting up the Indian Sandhurst with very little delay, and in quickening up the rate of the experiment upon which they were already engaged. Let them not think that the Government had no programme and were simply drifting on. They had a definite programme, namely Indianising of the Indian division and the Indian cavalry brigade. and it was hoped that they would have other programmes of the same kind when they had seen how that experiment was going. As that experiment proceeded. if it proceeded satisfactorily, they would be able to have a more ambitious programme than that on which they were now engaged.

DANGER OF RIGIDITY.

A series of constitutional or semi-constitutional questions had been raised during the debate. There were two ways of dealing with those questions, the way of statutory enactment and the way of constitutional usage. On the whole, the British Government greatly preferred the way of constitutional usage. By that it was not meant to imply that they were in the least unsympathetic to what they believed to be in the minds of those who preferred the procedure of statutory enactment. They felt that if they tried to tie the procedure down too rigidly, they might be forced into a much more cautious line of advance, than that they would be prepared to adopt, if the experiment proceeded successfully.

DEFENCE MINISTER.

It had been proposed first of all that the Defence Minister should, of necessity, be a member of the Legislature. But it was much better to retain the decision of the Federal Committee last year, namely that the Governor-General's discretion should be unfettered. It should be unfettered so that he could have a British or Indian Defence Member, Member of the Legislature or someone, not a member, and Government took the view very definitely that that was really a much wiser course in the present circumstances.

LEAVE IT OPEN.

Next, there was a proposal that there should be a Statutory Defence Committee and the Statutory Defence Committee should have imposed upon it certain definite duties. There again, the wiser course was to leave things to develop by usage. They had for some years past, the Army Committee in the Legislative Assembly. The Army Committee had been frequently very useful, both to the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief. It seemed much better to leave a question of that kind to be solved in relations between the Governor-General and the Assembly. It could be hoped that that kind of relations that had existed hitherto would continue: indeed, be greatly improved. It could be hoped that if the Legislative Assembly wished to have a Committee of that kind, and it seemed essentially an internal affair for any Assembly to settle for itself, closest relations would exist between the Governor-General's officials on the one hand and the Committee on the other.

ADVANTAGE OF ELASTICITY

An example of the advantages of elasticity in those affairs was provided by the Committee of the Imperial Defence of Great Britain. There was not a word in any statute about the Committee of Imperial Defence and there was not a word anywhere about its procedure. An Elastic body of that kind was much more effective than anything in the nature of a statutory body with a list of specified members. Sir Samuel said that he would very much like to see the Indian Committee of Defence on the lines of the British Committee of Imperial Defence, in addition to the Army Committee of the Assembly. It would give the Viceroy an unrivalled opportunity of bringing into consultation on defence not only one or two specified Ministers. but any Minister whose Department was concerned in the discussion.

SYMPATHY ASSURED.

Having said all that about their different conceptions of methods of co-operation, there was no wish to end on the negative line or appear unsympathetic to what was very near the heart of the various members of the Conference. They would look very sympathetically into suggestions made of bringing somewhere into the framework of the act the kind of expressions of the opinion suggested.

Firstly, that they did associate more and more Indians in the defence of India.

Secondly, that they did wish the Governor-General to use every opportunity of bringing all members of the Federal Cabinet into discussions on questions of defence, and conversely, bringing the Defence Minister into general questions, outside the usual field of defence.

PUTTING IT INTO ACT.

It had been suggested that the kind of intention might be put into the preamble to the Act. Sir Samuel would not turn down that suggestion at all, but would say that anyway in Great Britain, there had been an unfortunate experience in that kind of thing. At the moment, he was inclined to think that a better suggestion was that it should be rather in the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General approved by both the Houses of Parliament, something rather on the lines of instructions to Provincial Governors in the existing conditions.

"You should encourage deliberations between yourself, your counsellors and your ministers in order that the experience of your official advisers may be at the disposal of your ministers, and that knowledge of your ministers as to the wishes of your people may be at the disposal of your counsellors."

NO DIFFERENCE IN PRINCIPLE

May be also that they could put in something at the same time about bringing Indians more and more into active cooperation in Defence activities. They had looked most sympathetically at both those suggestion and there was no reason why in some form or other they should not embody them in the constitutional Act.

Sir Samuel saying that the difference of opinion was not a difference of principle It was only a difference of method Rightly or wrongly, the Government believed that their way of constitutional usage was safer and better and it would be wiser that they should take it rather than the method suggested in the statement read out earlier

(This refers to the statement made by Mr. Jayakar)

urged that the defence Minister should be Indian, preferably non-official from the Legislature. The Defence discussion was followed by the finance debate which was opened by Sir Samuel Hoare. It is understood that among the subsequent speakers considerable opposition was expressed to making income-tax the Central, and it was urged that the reduction of military expenditure would assist the solution of difficulties of the Central Government. This view was submitted by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir who supported the Peel Report and suggested that the Federal deficit should be met by contributions from Provinces which would terminate after a fixed period.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas warned them against the overburdening the Provinces in order to balance the Central budget. He also criticised military expenditure.

INCOMETAX

Sir A. P. Patro suggested that the incometax should be provincial but the Federal Government should receive proceeds for a temporary period. Meanwhile the deficit in the Federal finances should be met by exploitation of other sources of revenue and retrenchment.

Mr. Shafaat Ahmed is reported to have opposed the centralisation of the income-tax, which would be tantamount to the return to the doles system for the Provinces. This was extravagant, because the Provinces with most influence and the loudest voice, got most money.

Sir Hubert Carr is understood to have emphasised the necessity of maintaining the Federal credit while providing the Provinces with sufficient money. He thought that the incometax ought to be provincial.

BENGAL DEMAND

It is expected that Bengal's position will figure prominently in the discussions. Both the Bengal representatives have submitted memoranda on this. Mr. Ghuznavi attributes the Provinces present plight to the Meston Settlement and says that the Percy recommendations are no more favourable. He urges that in addition to the provincialisation of the income-tax. Jute export duty should be allocated to Bengal and if the duty is abolished Bengal must be amply empowered to raise revenue from Jute.

Sir N. N. Sircar opines that no reforms should be introduced unless the Percy recommendations are very substantially modified.

It is expected that a sub-committee will be appointed under the Presidency of Lord Irwin to consider the question of European education.—Reuter.

"Defence Would Be Indian Concern"

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's statement to which Sir Samuel Hoare referred, crystallised views of British Indian Liberal Hindu delegates and asked for a declaration in preamble that the defence would be increasing concern of Indians and that the Governor-General, who would have control of army for the transitional period, should take steps to achieve Indianisation and prepare a programme for that purpose. The Defence Minister should be appointed by the Governor-General from the Legislature and be responsible wholly to the Governor-General. The Minister should be a member of the Cabinet and deliberate jointly with the Ministry. The Army policy should be discussed at the Combined Cabinet, but the Governor-General was to have the final voice. With regard to supplies, the Army budget should be discussed by the Legislature but not voted, and estimates should be submitted to a Committee which was to include certain Ministers in addition to experts. The approval of the Legislature was necessary for employment.—Reuter.

DEFENCE MINISTER SHOULD BE INDIAN

Kelkar's Plea

It is learnt that in the course of a discussion on defence. Mr Kelkar contended that the Army budget should be voted and also

ITALIAN TENNIS TEAM

Exhibition Matches In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

The difficulties in connection with the visit of the Italian tennis players are being overcome. It has been arranged that they will visit Allahabad on January 24 and 25, and would give a series of exhibition matches: The All-India Tennis Tournament, begins on January 23, but the Italians are not entering it. They will leave for Madras on the night of January 25.—A. P.

Capt. C. Andrews, one of the few survivors of the Indian Mutiny, died on 6th inst at his residence in Kidderpore at the age of ninety five.

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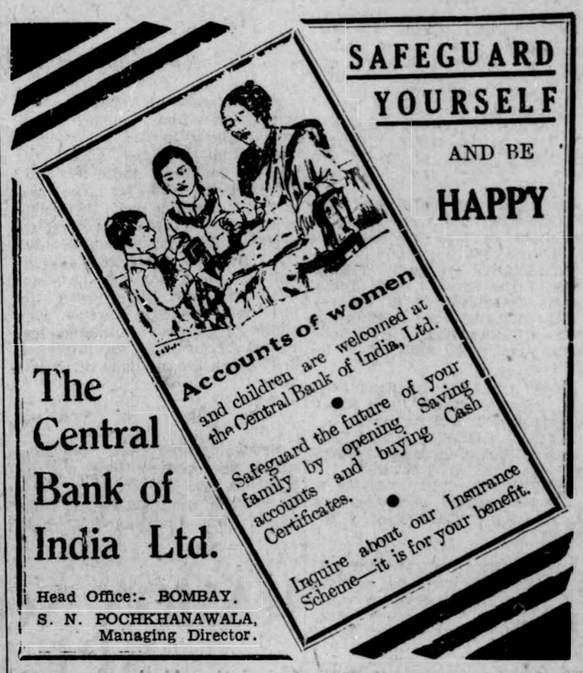
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"WEARY OF AGITATION"

Hailey Congratulates Himself

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces replying to an address from the Zamindars of Amroha referred to the economic strain in the United Provinces and said:

I do not propose for a moment to enter into the question whether the relief which the Government was able o afford to the landowners, in the matter of revenue remissions was adequate. There has been a tendency to bring this question into the sphere of politics and to apply to it the argumentative processes, which we are wont to use when we debate political issues, whereas it is largely a question which can only be considered aright by a dispassionate study or settlement or figures dealing with the current prices'"

His Excellency proceeding said I hope that there is a solid ground for the impression which many of us have formed, that the people at large are getting weary of the agitation of the type to which we have been accustomed in recent years. They feel it is infructuous, not because it is being blocked by repressive methods, but because it is in itself deficient in constructive outlook. I believe that the nearer we get to the changes in the constitution, the more people are inclined to recognise the realities and place emphasis on the need for cautious and well considered advance. If this is so, then we have a genuine reason to congratulate ourselves. What we have all wanted to secure is not so much the defeat of the agitation, as a general steadying of opinion.—A. P.

CHOPIN'S REMAINS GOING TO POLLAND

PARIS, (Bail Mail).

The remains of Chopin, who died in Paris in 1849 and was buried here, are to be conveyed to his native village. Zelowa Wola, near Warsaw, for reinternment, the French Government having given permission to a Polish committee, which is carrying out the transference. The house at Zelowa, in which Chopin was born, has been restored and converted into a museum for Chopin relics.

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INDIAN ARCHER FOR JAPAN

Khaniwale To Give Demonstrations

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 4.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal in the Ganesh Theatre this morning, a hearty send off was given to Mr. Khaniwale, the famous archer of the Mandal.

Mr. Babasaheb Khapardey presided over the function. Messrs Soman, Hirlekar Shastri, Hariharrao Deshpande, Dr. Kokardekar and Mrs. Parwatibai Patwardhan delivered interesting speeches and highly appreciated the work of the Mandal and its new enterprise in sending Mr. Khaniwale to Japan for giving demonstrations in the art of archery.

It is understood that Mr. Khaniwale will stay in Japan for about four months and along with archery, he will also give demonstrations in Lathi, Sword fencing, lance throwing etc. He is also expected to visit China and Burma in his return journey.

Mr. Khaniwale is the third member of the Mandal sent to foreign countries. Dr. Kokardekar and Mr. D. S. Deshpande being the first two.

"Independence Day" Celebrations At Nirmal

(From A Correspondent)

NIRMAL, Dec. 4.

The 28th November was a gala day in the annals of the Government High School Nirmal, Hyderabad (Deccan), for it witnessed the commemoration on a grand scale of the independence of the Deccan declared by the illustrious Asaf Jahi Dynasty. The staff and the students of the school in co-operation with local officers made the function a success. This occasion was taken advantage of by the staff of the school to make the public acquainted with the progress of the institution and solicit heir further co-operation on its onward march.

Conviction Under Telegraph Act

(From A Correspondent)

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Govindji Rauji of Sholapur was placed before the 1st Class Magistrate, Sholapur, on Tuesday, on a charge of having a wireless receiving set without a license under sections 4 & 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate convicted him and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

Mr. S. K. Banerji, Wireless Investigating Inspector, conducted the prosecution.

Arrests At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

Over 20 arrests were made in connection with the Gandhi Day celebrations in different parts of the city, including seven taken into custody as the result of a raid on Congress camp in the Chowk area.—A. P.

Holiday For British Press

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The British press is publishing as usual on Christmas Day, 25th December, but there will be no papers on 26th December.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE LEATHER WORKERS ON STRIKE

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4.

The Secretary, Leather Workers' Union writes:—

"As a result of refusal to concede their demands, the Employees of the Cawnpore suit case store, have gone on strike since November 28. It seems that the workers were agitated for some time over the question of time, payment of wages and an hour's recess for their noon meals. They were forced to work for 15 to 16 hours. The workers, who are mostly Muslims, wanted to go to prayer on Friday noon and for that reason they made representation to get one hour's rest every Friday. The proprietor refused to take into consideration any of these grievances and the workers have gone on strike.

The demands which they formulated and presented to the proprietor are: Twelve hours work; regular monthly payment on the first day of every month; one hour's rest at noon for meals; and one hour off on Friday for prayer."

CHOOSE YOUR STARS Competition

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 250
SECOND PRIZE Rs. 100
THIRD PRIZE Rs. 50
and
Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple interesting competition, Act now and you may win Rs. 250 for annas FOUR only. You have merely to place these film stars in order, th e most beautiful first, then the next and so on.

Twelve photographs of 12 well-known film-stars are given; six Eastern and six Western. They are all numbered from 1 to 12, and their names are given below. The six Eastern Stars are **1 ZUBEIDA; 2 KHATOON; 3 MADHURI; 4 SULOCHANA. 5 GOHAR; 6 MEHTAB.** In the Eastern Section of the coupon fill in these six names placing the most beautiful at No. 1, your next selection at No. 2, and so on till you have filled in the six names in order of Beauty. You have to select the order of beauty from the photographs.

Similarly the six Western Stars are **7 BILLIE DOVE; 8 MARLENE DIETRICH; 9 NORMA TALMADGE; 10 NORMA SHEARER; 11 GRETA GARBO; 12 POLA NEGRI.** Place their names in the Western Section of the coupon in order of beauty according to your selection.

RULES

1 In this competition the prizes should be claimed and will be awarded on the Claim System.

2 Two days after the last day for sending in entries, that is on the 12th December, 1932, the correct solution of this competition will be published in the "Bombay Chronicle" and in the "Bombay Samachar" A claim for coupon will be printed with it, and those competitors who have sent in an all correct solution, or who have less than 4 mistakes should send in their claim forms, without any extra entry fee. The prizes will be declared and awarded on these claims.

3 Sufficient time will be given to mofussil competitors to send in their claims.

4 After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.

5 **Address your Entries to:—**

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CHOOSE YOUR STARS COMPETITION,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they chose enclose 4 annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

6 Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.

7 No correspondence will be entered into and all comeptitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.

8 All entries must be received not later than

10th December 1932

9 In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all correct solution.

10 Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor **provided** a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.

11 No competitor may win more than ONE prize.

12 No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13 This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombty Samachar."

COUPON

EASTERN SECTION.		WESTERN SECTION	
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2nd	5th	2nd	5th .....
3rd	6th	3rd	6th .....

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1932

RE-ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES

Thomas Committee Recommendations Foreshadowed

ABOLITION OF P. W. D.?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Wholesale abolition of several Government departments and high posts;

Restoration of the 10 per cent cut effected last year in the salaries of Government employees; and

Introduction of a new grade of salaries involving a cut of 12½ per cent in the present scale.

These striking recommendations are foreshadowed in the report which will be submitted to Government by the Re-organisation Committee to-morrow. Mr. J. A. Thomas, formerly Home Member to the Government of Bombay, the Chairman of the Committee, and his colleagues on the Commiteee are busy drafting and giving a final touch to the report at the Secretariat to-day.

It is understood that the report will recommend abolition of certain Government departments and amalgamation of certain other departments generally on the lines suggested by Retrenchment Committee appointed in 1922.

ABOLITION OF P. W. D. SUGGESTED.

For instance, it is stated, that the Committee favours the abolition of the Public Works Department. Secretariat, which is at present maintaining tdo joint secretaries drawing fat salaries of Rs. 3,000 each and two under secretaries. These posts are likely to be abolished and the work of the department is to be transferred to the Chief Engineer.

Another recommendation of the Committee is to do away with the posts of heads of certain departments. It is suggested that the posts of Secretaries of the Education and Medical Departments should be done away with, and the Director of Public Instruction and the Surgeon General should be ex-officio secretaries of these departments.

As regards the cuts in the salaries of Government employees, the Committe it appears is in favour of resorting the 10 per cent. vut, but a new grade of salaries is introduced which will result in retrenchment of 12½ per cent. The publication of the report is awaited with great interest.

The other members of the Reorganisation Committee are: Mr. G. Kaula and Mr. D. G. Harris. Mr. E. W. Perry is the Secretary of the Committee.

RALLY TO LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

"Khilafat" Daily's Call To Muslims

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rally to the Lucknow Conference to pronounce the final verdict of the Muslim community on the Allahabad settlement. This is the appeal made by Mr. Allah Bukhsh Yousuffi, secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee in a special article appearing in the "Khilafat Daily."

Mr. Yousuffi compares in his article the Premier's Award to the Allahabad Settlement and declaers that the latter is decidedly advantageous for Muslims. The writer contends that the well-known demands of the Muslim community which were emphas'sed by the All-India Muslim Conference for the last several years have been conceded in the Allahabad Agreement and he, therefore, calls upon all Muslim organisations to respond to the invitation of Sheikh Abdul Majeed and Raja Saheb Saleempur and attend the Lucknow Conference in large numbers and pronounce their final verdict on the issue.

MUSLIM KNIGHTS OF R. T. C. DENOUNCED.

Comparing the Premier's Award and the Allahabad agreement in the light of the Muslim demands Mr. Yousuffi says that the Muslim delegate to the R. T. C. did not do their duty in respect of the province of Baluchistan. The Muslim Conference had demanded the introduction of reforms in Baluchistan but the Muslim delegates did not press for it. The Premier's Award Completely ignore the question but the Allahabad Unity Committee has decided that the province should have constitutional government as enjoyed by other provinces and a Committee has been appointed to consider whether Baluchistan should be with Sind or the N. W. F. P. or costituted into a separate province.

BALUCHISTAN LET DOWN.

Muslims demanded that in the North West Frontier Province the same reforms should be introduced as in other Indian provinces. The glorious sacrifices offered by this province for the attainment of autonomy are too well known to need repetition, but the Muslim delegate who attended the R. T. C. quietly accepted a status for this province which is far below that of other provinces. These delegates had no right to accept arrangements which went against the mandate of the Muslim Conference but not a word of censure was said against them by the Conference.

The Premier at the close of the second session of the R.T.C. announced that reforms would be introduced in the N.W.F.P. with certain safeguards. The Allahabad Unity Conference has gone a step further. It has unequivocally decided that the province would enjoy the same reforms as other provinces would do.

SIND MUSLIM DEMAND CONCEDED.

Another important Muslim demand was the separation of Sind. The British Government while accepting the principle of seperation had left the matter hanging fire on the ground of financial difficulties in the way of seperation. The Allahabad Unity Committee has unanimously accepted this demand. It is true that the Hindu minority in Sind has pressed for certain safeguards but it has been agreed that if any Muslim minority in any province claims similar safeguards they will be extended to them. Further the Committee has decided to entrust the work of finding ways and means to meet the deficit as disclosed in the Brayne Committee report, to a Committee. This is the first time since the movement for the seperation of Sind started that both Hindus and Muslims in Sind as well as out side that province have agreed unanimously to seperation of the province, from Bombay.

As regards the Punjab the Muslim demand that they should have statutory majority in the province was not granted by the Premier's Award although it was agreed in the Minorities Pact that Muslims should get 51 per cent. of the seats. It is true that it would have been possible for the Muslims under that arrangement to secure majority of seats still one cannot ignore the fact that it was vehemently opposed by the Hindus and Sikhs of that province. The Allahabad Unity Committee has succeeded in securing the approval of the Hindu and Sikh minorities to the statutory majority of Muslims in the province.

The safeguards claimed by the Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab have been conceded to Muslim minorities in Bombay, the U. P. and Behar and Orisia which are the three provinces with predominant Hindu majorities.

The question of weightage for Muslim minorities has also been decided in a satisfactory manner. It has been agreed that the present weightage should continue which means the new proportion suggested in the Premier's award has been rejeced.

Inspite of these outstanding features of the Allahabad settlement which leave little doubt that it is beneficial to the Muslims it has not yet been finally accepted and a chance has been given for all the Muslims organisations in the country to come together and discuss it and suggest any modifications if they deem it necessary. The writer concludes with the hope that they will respond to the call and make a supreme effort to attain Muslim Unity ultimately leading to the establishment of national unity in India.

HASTINGS THROUGH BRITISH EYES

Greatest Governor-General, Says Lord Reading

LONDON, Decr. 6.

The bi-centenary of Warren Hastings, first Governor-General of India, was commemorated throughout the day, firstly at Westminster School, where addresses were delivered by the Dean of Westminster, Lord Reading and Sir John Marriott. Lord Reading acclaimed Hastings as the greatest Governor-Generai in history on whose lines, with improvements dictated by experience, India was being governed to-day.

Sir John Marriott declared that if history decided, as he thought it would, that British rule in India represented one of the most brilliant achievements of the British race, Hastings must be accounted as one of the greatest Englishmen of all time.

A meeting followed in the evening at the Royal Empire Society at which Lord Lothian presided and a distinguished company was present. Professor Dodwell formerly of the Indian Education Department, warmly vindicating Hastings, regretted that Hastings had not been permitted to lay the foundation of Indian administration in accordance with the Indian traditions, instead of Cornwallis' westernising policy.

Sir Evan Cotton taking up Lord Lothian's question as to how Hastings would have faced the problem to-day when a hundred thousand University students were animated by Nationalism, said that one thing was certain, namely that Hastings would have repudiated Macaulay's system of purely European literary basis for education.—Reuter.

FREE STATE AND OTTAWA

PREFERENCE FOR NON-BRITISH GOODS

LONDON, Decr. 6.

Dublin.—The Dail has approved of the Ottawa Agreement with Canada. Minister Iemass stated that the British policy of economic pressure had already defeated itself. Henceforth, they could contemplate the continued improvement of the position, while the necessity for an agreement with Britain was daily becoming less urgent. On the contrary, they could now contemplate agreements, giving other countries concessions over British products.

The Minister of Agriculture when questioned, disclosed that the Government had recently exported to Belgium 161 cattle at a net loss of 562 sterling.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

LONDON, Decr. 7.

The "Financial Times" correspondent from Cairo says that cotton gathering is complete, and the year's crop is estimated at 44,50,000 cantars.

The Government are much concerned over the big drop in prices which, it is understood, is partly due to the pressure by Banks requiring additional cover against advances, and partly due to bear manoeuvres.—Reuter.

"Good For India And Empire"

LONDON, Decr. 7.

Commenting on the Assembly's ratification of the Ottawa Agreement the "Times" in an editorial says that it is an encouraging instance of the spirit of hope and co-operation, which has been awakened throughout the Empire. It is good for India and the rest of the Empire that the decision is so emphatic, and everyone who has followed the work of the Ottawa Conference will join in Sir George Schuster's tribute to Sir Atul Chatterjee and other Indian delegates.

The "Times" particularly notes Sir George Schuster's comments on sterling observing that his reflections should reassure all those who are anxious about the effect upon our currency of gold shipments of twenty million to America. The paper adds: "It is gold currencies which really suffer, and not sterling."—Reuter.

Indian Mission Of Fellowship

LONDON, Decr. 6.

The Indian Mission of Fellowship headed by Bishop Bannerji has returned to London on the conclusion of a three-months' tour of the principal centres addressing meetings all over the country. The Mission will be received by their Majesties the King and Queen at the Buckingham Palace on December 12. It will terminate its tour in the week-end. Its programme includes a meeting at the Central Hall under the Presidency of the Primate on December 9, Spurgeons Tabernacle on December 10, and Thanksgiving Service at St. Pauls on December 12.—Reuter.

WHEAT AS BASIS OF CURRENCY

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

A suggestion that gold, silver and wheat should be linked together as the basis of currency was made by Mr. J. F. Darling Director of the Midland Bank in a speech at Cleckheaton to-day. He suggested that pound should be represented by the gold content of half sovereign alog with one ounce of fine silver and a bushel of standard wheat. The Super-Central Bank could hold gold, silver and wheat, and debts could be settled by debit and credit in its ledgers. The banks should also seek to stabilise inter-Empire exchanges at their old parity with stirling. It would have office in each participating country.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG OPENS

"Hitler, Greatest And Best Living German"

BERLIN, Dec. 6.

A strong police force was posted inside and outside the Reichstag building for the opening session to-day. Nobody was allowed within 100 yards of the building without permit. The House was crowded with deputies and spectators.

Dressed in mufti and wearing a iron cross, the octogenarian Nazi general. Herr Lietzmann, the oldest deputy, opened the proceedings. Uniformed Nazis greeted him with cheers to which he replied with the Fascist salute, whilst 100 Communists chorused "Down with him."

Herr Lietzmann's speech was mainly a eulogy of Herr Hitler, whom he described as the "greatest and best living German, who alone was capable of saving the "Fatherland." Jeers and laughter from the rest of the House greeted the remark.

Herr Lietdmann declared that President Von Hindenburg's refusal to give Herr Hitler power was all arranged beforehand, and the present regime was bound to lead to chaos and isolation abroad. The speech was continually interrupted by Communist jeers and catcalls. Business for the day was only formal. Captain Georing. Nazi-ex-speaker, was elected president.—Reuter's Special.

No Hope Of Saving Sawabi Blue-Jackets

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Tokio.—Hope has been practically abandoned of saving over one hundred blue jackets of "Sawabi". All except sixteen rescued persons were below the deck, and hatches were battened down, when the vessel turned turtle.—Reuter.

Die-Hards Welcome Assembly Decision

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that all those who have admired the work of the Indian Delegation to Ottawa will welcome the Assembly's ratification of the Agreement. India should now enjoy a large expansion of trade with the Colonies and dependencies, while she yields nothing that will bar her industrial progress. It is hoped that at the time the new constitution is established, there will be such mutual gains from the Agreement that it will be generally accepted as the basic economic principle of Anglo-Indian Trade Relations. —Reuter's Special.

AIR MAIL

KARACHI. Dec. 7.

The outward airmail for London left at 9/20 this morning with one passenger, Mr. J. B. Shearer for London, and mails weighing about 1,100 lbs.—A. P.

Arrests At Amraoti

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, Dec. 5.

Four volunteers who offered Jungle Satyagraha at Bahram in Ellichpur Tahasil were arrested yesterday and brought to the District Jail.

COLLEGE GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the King Edward College Amraoti took place on the 3rd and the 4th instant. Mr. Bhwani Shanker Niyogi, Additional Judicial Commissioner in his presidential address exhorted the students to build up the nation and prove before the world that India is also a living nation.

The students played the drama 'Chandra Grahan' in the Ganesh Theatre last night.

DR. KOKARDEKAR'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Kokardekar (D.P.E. Berlin) life worker of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, while presiding over the occasion of the social gathering of the Marwadi High School, Wardha in the course of his speech laid much stress over the necessity of organised physical training of the educated youths on purely national basis just like the German youths. He further said that the message of strength should be reached to every corner of the country by educated youths.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE IN HOUSE OF GOD

Gandhi Interviewed On Kelappan Fast

WHAT MAHATMAJI TOLD SJT. SHRIPAD SHANKER

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Sripad Shanker of Madras, who interviewed Mahatma Gandhi recently on peculiar problems attending temple entry in South India elicited the following points regarding his proposed fast, which he explained in the course of an exclusive interview with a "Chronicle" representative.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

Questioned whether he would be satisfied with the admission of Harijans up to the flag post, Mahatmaji made it perfectly clear that there was no half way house in the house of God. There is no such thing as temple entry step by step. It should be unconditional and unqualified. The Harijans should be given the same equality of status as the other caste-Hindus in the matter of public worship.

Asked whether he would accept some elementary test like purification and giving up eating beef, etc., Mahatmaji said that though he was always advocating the purification and the social up-lift of the Harijans in all respects, he has made it a point of honour not to accept any conditions whatsoever as condition precedent for admission of Harijans into temples. Some of the caste-Hindus who enjoy the right of free entry need as much purification, if not more.

STATUS OF HARIJAN.

The status of Harijans to-day is in direct proportion to the shameful treatment the caste-Hindus have been giving them for generations past. In fact the conditions calling for purification are the result of such treatment. The position of the caste-Hindus. in this respect is exactly similar to that of a debtor in a commercial transaction. A man who has contracted a loan is only doing his duty by paying back a portion of it and need not consider himself generous for paying back half of what he owes.

NO SYMPATHETIC FAST.

Asked whether he would allow sympathetic fasting on the issue of the temple entry, Mahatmaji emphatically asserted that Mr. Kelappan held the field on the issue of fasting on the Guruvayur temple entry. If the fast came off he would strongly object to anybody else fasting in sympathy with them or offering Satyagraha on that issue. This does not preclude legitimate country-wide propaganda in the cause of anti-untouchability movement and Temple entry.

MAHATMA RECOGNISES DIFFICULTIES OF GOVT.

Reasons For Suspension Of Fast

POONA, Dec. 7.

Asked, in an interview by the Associated Press, about Government's decision, which was to be announced not later than this morning in connection with the partial fast by Appasaheb Patwardhan, now undergoing imprisonment in Ratnagiri District Jail, Mahatma Gandhi said: "The matter has been settled for time time yeing. Again, as Government regarded the question as of All-India importance, from the point of view of Prison Administration they had difficulty in giving decision only in connection with the request of Appa Saheb Patwardhan, but they had consented to consider the whole question and announce their decision as early as possible.

DIFFICULTIES OF GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED

In sich circumstanced I recognised Government's difficulty myself and I was permitted to send a telegram to Appa Saheb, advising him, pending Government's decision, to suspend the partial fast and the following telegram was received from him this morning:—

"Your kind wire agdee postpone action letter follows health is quite alright"

The result is that Appa Saheb begins to take his full rations from to-day and my fast stands, naturally, further suspended.

QUITE SIMPLE MATTER.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi said, "From my point of view, as an untouchapility worker, the matter is quite simple. The so-called High Caste Hindus, like Appasaheb Patwardhan and his co-workers, who voluntarily offer to do conservancy work, purely from humanitarian motive, and in a spirit of service, should be permitted to do that work. The existing practice seems to be to confine this service to the so-called Low Caste prisoners, although they may never have done conservancy work outside, and although they may not belong to the Bhangi Caste, yet this they are made to do whether they wish it or not. People who are in prison for conscience sake cannot afford to arrogate superiority for themselves, nor can they be expected to see their humbler fellow prisoners compelled to do the work which they should and willingly do. At the same time there are obvious administrative difficulties at suddenly disturbing the practice that has prevailed for a number of years in India.

FAST SUSPENDED

I have, therefore, no hesitation in suspending fast myself pending an examination of the whole question by the Government of India, and the Local Government. If Appasaheb, who has specialised in this subject and, therefore, knows much more about it than I do, could see eye to eye with me, I am glad he appreciated the Government's difficulties, and has suspended the partial fast. Let us hope that an early and satisfactory decision will be arrived at by Government, so as to enable the reformers, now undergoing imprisonment, to render conservancy service without in any way disturbing the smooth Administration of the various gaols.—A. P.

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